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*The Newland House
Huntington Beach, California*

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CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH
MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL DATA

Compiled by
Alicia M. Wentworth
City Clerk

THE NEWLAND HOUSE

On a high bluff overlooking the lowlands of Huntington Beach stands the gracious home built by William and Mary Newland in 1898. The white frame house located on Beach Boulevard at Adams Avenue is the city's best preserved and most historically significant example of the late Victorian period. Here the Newlands resided for fifty-four years, established a large, highly productive ranch and helped to pioneer the City of Huntington Beach through their valuable contributions in the fields of education, business, community and social service. *(Newland House History starting on Page 43.)*

HOUSE IS LOCATED IN NEWLAND CENTER NEAR
THE INTERSECTION OF BEACH BLVD. AND ADAMS
AVE.

TOURS ARE CONDUCTED THE 3RD SUNDAY OF
EACH MONTH FROM 12:00 NOON TO 4:00 P.M.

For Further Information
Call 962-5777

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL

AND

RESEARCH DATA

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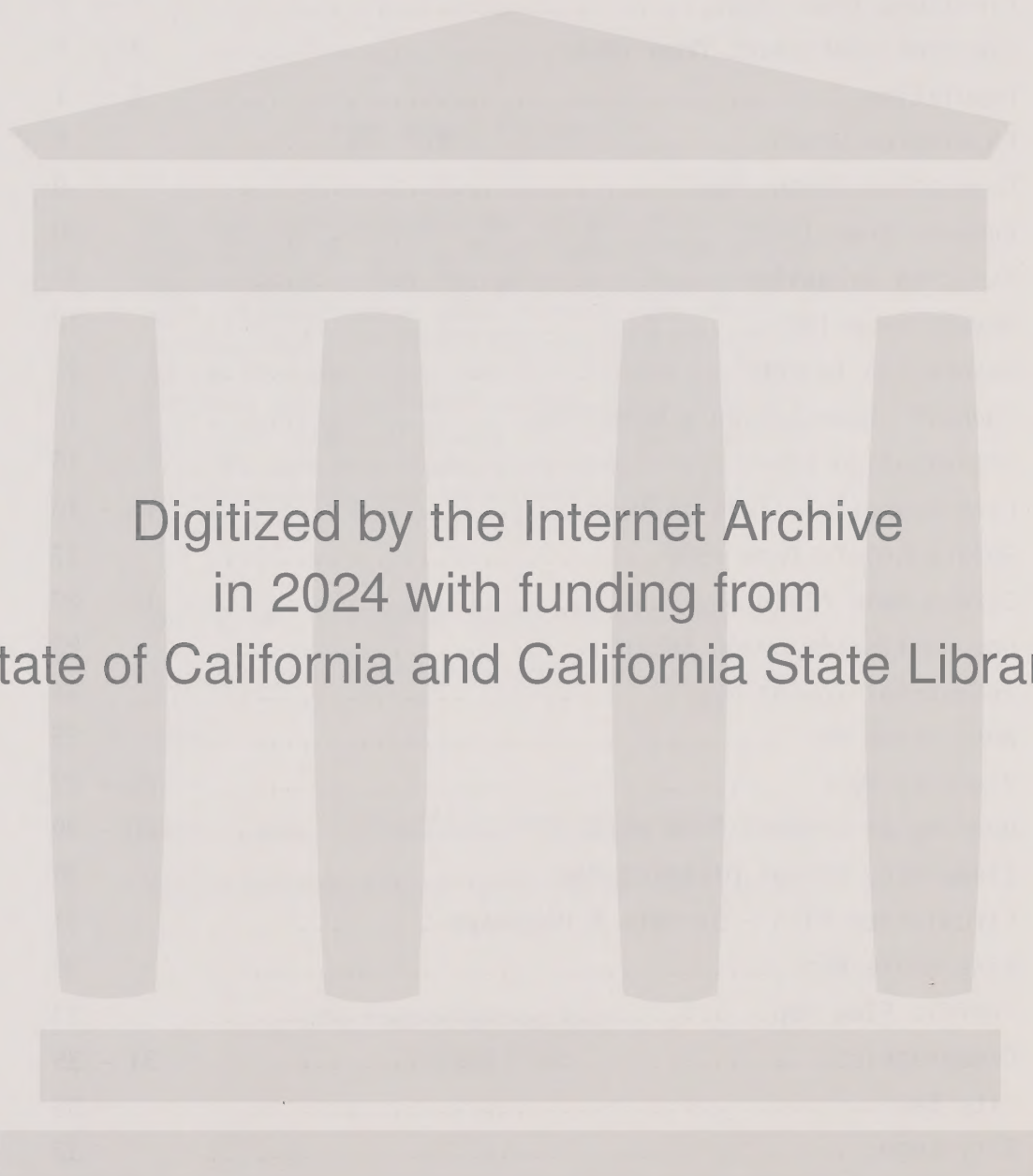
Updated: 10/79

1/81

6/81

8/82

3/83



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ELECTIONS -- HUNTINGTON BEACH

6/30/71 18 year old vote estab.

DATE	PURPOSE	REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTERS	VACANCIES	CANDIDATE NO.
4/7/58	General Municipal	3,713	2,357	4	12
6/9/59	Master Plan-Land Use	3,652	1,794		
4/12/60	General Municipal	4,043	2,457	5	14
4/10/62	General Municipal	6,875	3,831	4	12
4/30/63	Water Rev. Bonds	11,149	2,059		
4/14/64	General Municipal	15,963	6,757	5	24
11/3/64	Special Municipal Attorney - Chief of Police App.		41,254		
8/10/65	Special Municipal Districts	22,947	6,907		
1/11/66	Special Municipal Charter	24,370	4,365		
4/12/66	General Municipal	26,205	8,713	5	29
4/9/68	General Municipal	33,290	8,808	5	17
11/5/68	Special Municipal Consolidated Park Bond Library Bond Charter Amend.	43,385	UNK		
6/3/69	Special Municipal Park Bonds	38,869	8,052		
4/14/70	General Municipal	41,291	14,339	5	19
11/3/70	General Election, Charter Amend. K-L-M-N	48,547	32,290		
4/11/72	General Municipal	50,540	15,660	4	15
6/6/72	Special Municipal	56,307	39,339		
11/6/73	Special Municipal	61,500	27,100		
4/9/74	General Municipal	64,396	12,064	6	17
11/5/74	Special Municipal Election Proposition "W"-Property Transfer Tax	72,088	42,336		
	After November Purge	46,431			
5/27/75	Repeals Property Transfer Tax Charter Amendment	56,195	18,808		
				Y-14,264	N-4,544

DATE	PURPOSE	REGISTERED VOTERS	TOTAL VOTERS	VACANCIES	CANDIDATE NO.
4/13/76	General Municipal	61,070	13,462	5	15
11/2/76	Special Municipal Election Prop. M-N Votes for Tax Increase	72,410	46,250	Y-10,522	N-31,814
4/11/78	General Municipal	77,674	15,905	5	19
6/6/78	Special Municipal Election Charter Amendments DEFGHJ	80,683	Total Votes Cast	52,596	
4/8/80	General Municipal	90,078	13,725	5	17
6/3/80	Special Municipal Election Prop K - Sales Tax Advisors Prop L - Low Cost Housing	93,691		Y-34,912 Y-25,011	N- 7,944 N-16,809
4/13/82	General Municipal	96,849	12,510	5	18
11/2/82	Special Election Consolidated	97,538	Total Votes Cast	62,521	

G - GENERAL
 S - SPECIAL
 I - INITIATIVE
 R - REFERENDUM OR RECALL

GENERALIZED ELECTION INFORMATION

1964 - 1968

Date	Election	Vote	Total Cast	Approx. Registered Voters	% No
April 1964 G	General Municipal (Res. drawn up but not on ballot re: App'tive Police Chief)		(Ballots) 6,757	15,963	
November 1964 (FAILED) S	Special - City Atty & Chief of Police Appointive	Atty Yes - 5,811 No - 14,813 Police Yes - 8,751 No - 11,879	(Ballots) UNK (Votes) 41,254		
August 1965 (FAILED)	Special - Mayor & 6 Members	Yes - 2,871 No - 4,033	(Votes) 6,907	22,947	
January 1966 S	Charter Revision - (included 7 Council & Chief of Police Appointive)	Yes - 3,255 No - 1,108	(Votes) 4,365	24,370	
April 1966 G	General Municipal		(Ballots) 8,713	26,205	
April 1968 G	General Municipal + Amndmts: Atty, Treas, Clerk - Apptive	Atty Yes - 2,614 No - 5,854 Clerk Yes - 2,278 No - 6,155 Treas Yes - 1,386 No - 7,086	(Ballots) 8,808 (Votes) 25,373	33,290	
November 1968 S	Prop M - Park Bond N - Library Bond O - Atty; Appointive	Prop M Yes - 22,009 No - 13,648 Prop N Yes - 21,514 No - 13,638 Prop O Yes - 15,037 No - 19,264	(Ballots) UNK (Votes) 105,110	43,385	

G - General
 S - Special
 I - Initiative
 R - Referendum or Recall

GENERALIZED ELECTION INFORMATION

1969 - 1974

Date	Election	Vote	Total Cast	Approx. Registered Voters	%
June 1969 S	Park Bonds	Yes - 5,983 No - 2,066	(Ballots) 8,052	38,869	
April 1970 G	General Municipal		(Ballots) 14,339	41,291	
November 1970 S	Prop K - Elective Mayor & Comp for Council Prop L, M, & N (miscel)	Prop K Yes - 16,060 No - 16,230 (All adopted)	(Ballots) 32,290	48,547	
April 1972 G	General Municipal		(Ballots) 15,660	50,540	31%
June 1972 S	Meas C - Flouride Meas D - Comp; Treas, Clerk; Council	Meas C Yes - 23,161 No - 15,194 Meas D Yes - 9,533 No - 27,175	(Ballots) 39,339 (Votes) 75,063	56,307	
November 1973 (FAILED) S	Attorney; Clerk, Treas; Appointive Positions	Atty Yes - 11,674 No - 15,522 Clerk Yes - 12,007 No - 15,128 Treas Yes - 11,906 No - 15,663	(Ballots) 27,100 (Votes) 81,900	61,500	44%
April 1974 G	General Municipal		(Ballots) 12,064	64,396	20%
November 1974 S	Prop W - Repeal Real Estate Transfer Tax & Impose Trash Collection Fee	Yes - 10,522 No - 31,814	(Ballots) 42,336	72,080	

G - General
S - Special
I - Initiative
R - Referendum or Recall

GENERALIZED ELECTION INFORMATION

1975 - 1982

Date	Election	Vote	Total Cast	Approx. Registered Voters	%
May, 1975 I	Real Estate Property Tax Prohibited by Charter	Yes - 14,264 No - 4,544	(Votes) 18,808	56,195	
April, 1976 G	General Municipal		(Ballots) 13,462	61,070	17%
Nov., 1976 S	Req Affirmative 3/4 vote Increase Taxes Req Affirmative 5 votes Increase Taxes	Prop M Yes - 42,915 No - 13,905 Prop N Yes - 36,772 No - 17,944	(Ballots) 46,250 (Votes) 111,536	72,410	
April, 1978 G	General Municipal		(Ballots) 15,905	77,674	20%
June, 1978 S	(D) "Housekeeping" changes in Charter (E) City Council - limit two consecutive terms (F) Compensation for for Councilmembers (G) City Attorney - to be appointed (H) City Clerk - to be appointed (J) City Treasurer - to be appointed	Prop D Yes - 24,200 No - 15,847 Prop E Yes - 33,775 No - 9,507 Prop F Yes - 17,920 No - 24,373 Prop G Yes - 9,071 No - 34,478 Prop H Yes - 10,372 No - 33,144 Prop J Yes - 9,043 No - 34,642	(Votes) 52,596	80,683	
April, 1980 G	General Municipal		(Ballots) 13,725	90,078	15%
June, 1980 S	Sales Tax Advisory Low-Cost Housing	Prop K Yes - 34,912 No - 7,944 Prop L Yes - 25,011 No - 16,809	 51,795	93,691	
April, 1982 G	General Municipal		(Ballots) 12,510 (Votes) 57,164	96,849	11.9%
Nov., 1982 S	Special Election Consolidated	Prop L Yes - 47,791 No - 10,003	62,521	97,538	64%

POPULATION

CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH

1910.....	815
1920.....	1687
1930 (Census).....	3690
1940 (Census).....	3738
1942 (Estimate).....	4912
1943 (Estimate).....	5048
1946 (Special Census).....	5173
1950 (Census).....	5258
1953 (Special Census).....	5871

ORANGE COUNTY

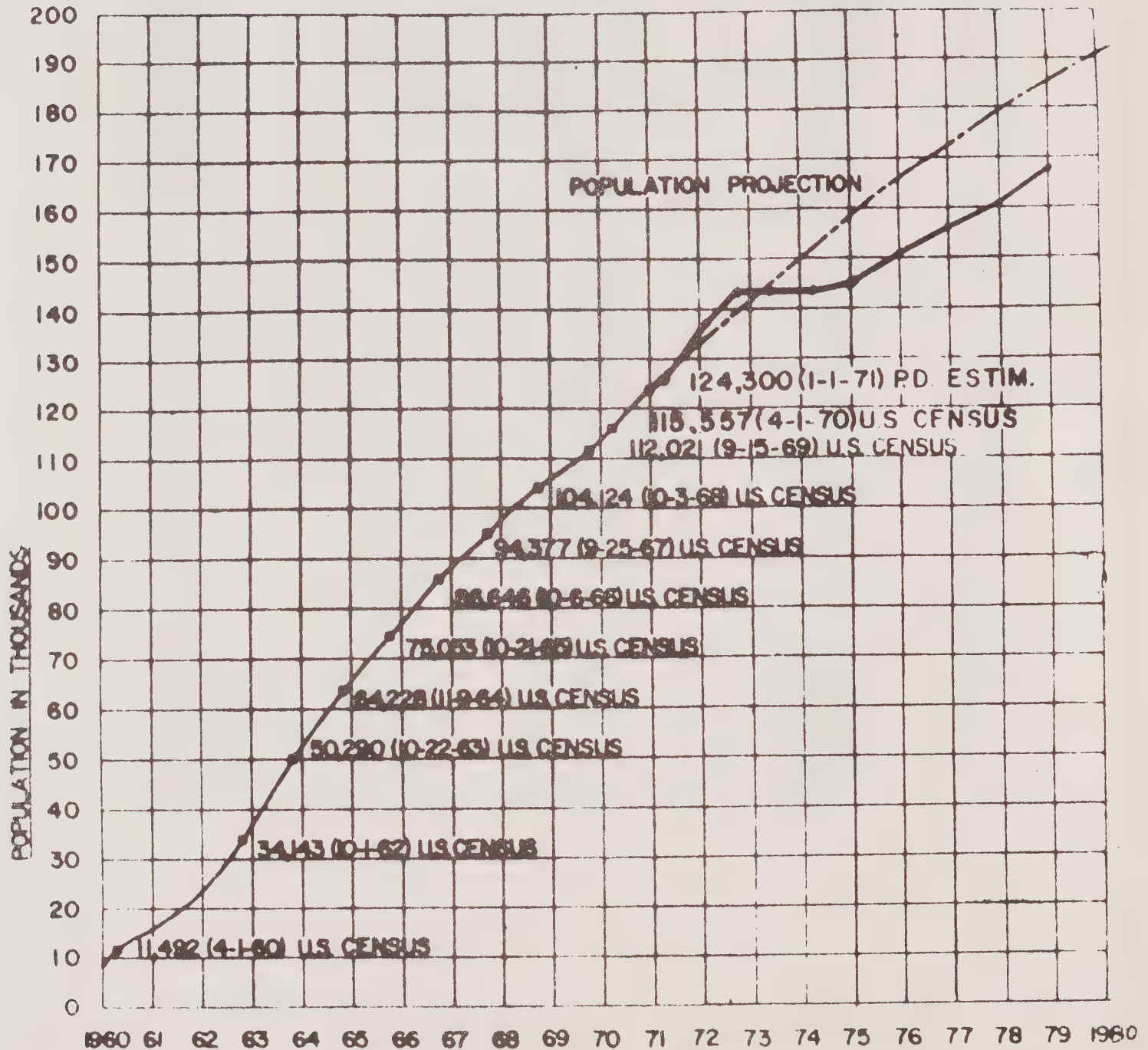
1940 (Census).....	130,760
1948 (Estimate).....	200,000
1950 (Census).....	214,061
1953 (Estimate).....	269,900

POPULATION OF THE CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH

1909 3.57 sq. mi.

1960	October	Federal	11,492
1961	April	State Dept. of Finance	15,850
1962	April	State Dept. of Finance	24,700
1962	October	Federal	34,143
1963	April	State Dept. of Finance	42,300
1963	October	Federal	50,290
1964	April	State Dept. of Finance	57,104
1964	October	Federal	64,228
1965	April	State Dept. of Finance	68,900
1965	October	Federal	75,053
1966	April	State Dept. of Finance	79,400
1966	October	Federal	86,646
1967	April	State Dept. of Finance	90,300
1967	October	Federal	94,377
1968	April	State Dept. of Finance	99,000
1968	October	Federal	104,124
1969	April	State Dept. of Finance	109,600
1969	October	Federal	112,021
1970	April	State Dept. of Finance	116,400
1970	October	Federal	115,960
1971	April	State Dept. of Finance	126,900
1972	February	State Dept. of Finance	137,000
1972	November	State Dept. of Finance	143,500
1973	April	State Dept. of Finance	142,600
1974	February	State Dept. of Finance	143,325
1975	January	State Dept. of Finance	146,400
1976	January	State Dept. of Finance	151,500
1977	January	State Dept. of Finance	157,800
1978	January	State Dept. of Finance	161,301
1979	January	State Dept. of Finance	167,419
1980	January	State Dept. of Finance	172,200
1980	April	Federal	170,505
1981	January	State Dept. of Finance	172,813
1982	January	State Dept. of Finance	174,487

POPULATION CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH

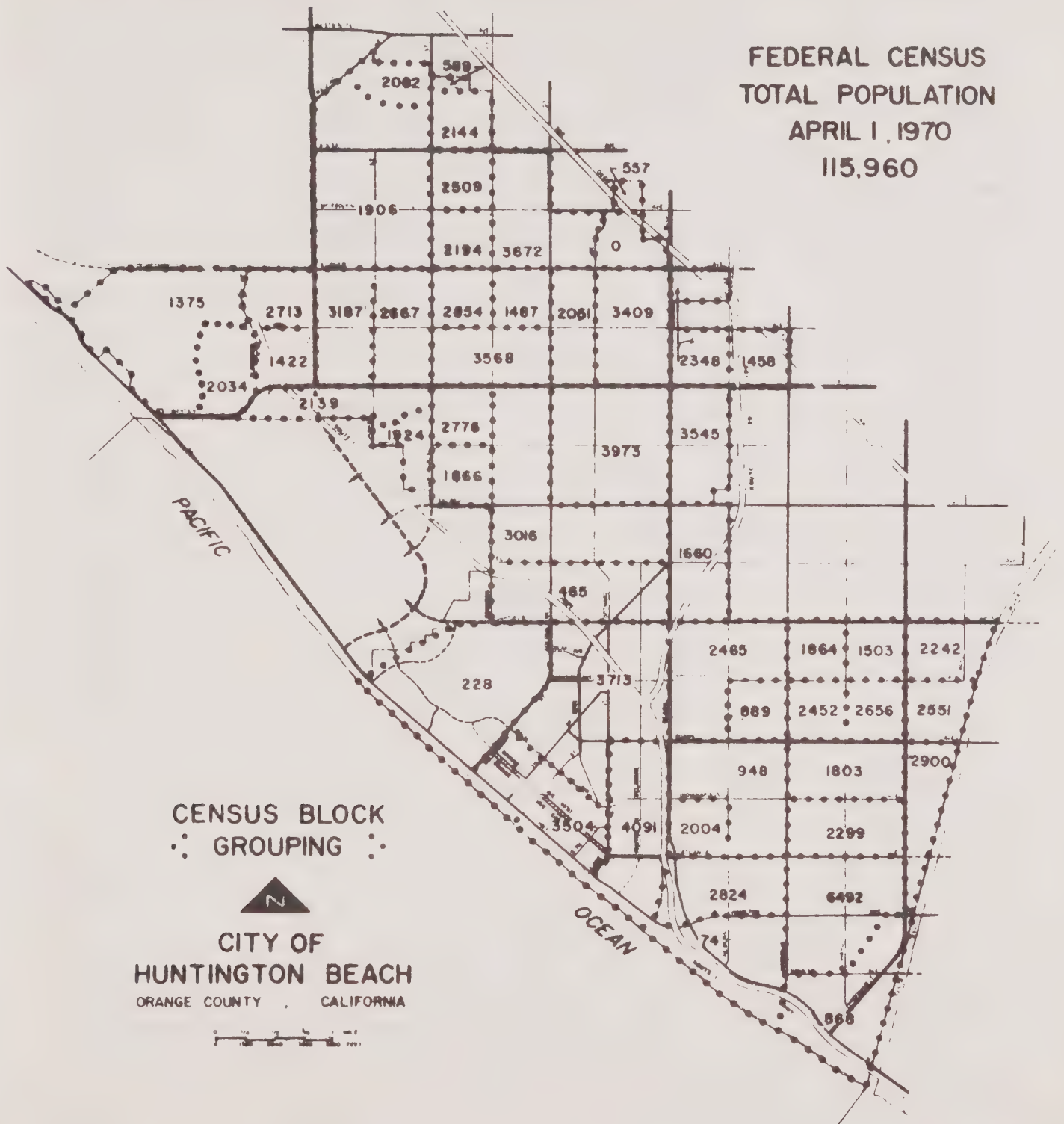


POPULATION PRIOR TO 1960

1910,	1920,	1930,	1940,	1950
815	1,687	3,690	3,738	5,237

PREPARED BY THE HUNTINGTON BEACH
PLANNING DEPT. 2/18/71

FEDERAL CENSUS
TOTAL POPULATION
APRIL 1, 1970
115,960



HUNTINGTON BEACH BUDGETS
FROM 1965

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>GENERAL FUND</u>	<u>TOTAL BUDGET</u>
1965-66	75,053	\$ 5,075,123	\$ 6,436,062
1966-67	86,646	5,361,940	7,215,727
1967-68	94,377	6,070,868	8,555,294
1968-69	104,124	7,170,114	9,947,759
1969-70	112,021	8,848,880	12,521,553
1970-71	115,960	10,798,879	14,915,756
1971-72	137,000	11,207,584	16,500,703
1972-73	143,500	14,201,512	19,284,974
1973-74	146,300	19,171,051	23,380,533
1974-75	143,325	22,489,199	31,790,611
1975-76	146,400	24,117,187	34,363,225
1976-77	151,500	27,000,940	39,821,036
1977-78	157,800	30,976,571	53,191,558
1978-79	161,303	31,521,765	52,568,390
1979-80	167,419	35,902,254	50,566,036
1980-81	172,200	42,047,169	62,392,231
1981-82	172,813	47,212,276	74,092,663
1982-83	174,487	51,033,990	76,847,222

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSESSED VALUATION (25%)</u>	<u>TAX RATE</u> (per \$100 assessed valuation)
1962-1963	\$ 105,377,280	\$ 1.33
1963-1964	126,176,360	1.33
1964-1965	151,863,520	1.33
1965-1966	189,763,880	1.33
1966-1967	220,691,540	1.33
1967-1968	215,690,430	1.33
1968-1969	235,668,660	1.45
1969-1970	293,272,790	1.45
1970-1971	339,783,919	1.45
1971-1972	370,230,779	1.62
1972-1973	410,283,199	1.62
1973-1974	442,271,658	1.62
1974-1975	529,973,310	1.62
1975-1976	580,623,450	1.62
1976-1977	710,079,235	1.62
1977-1978	854,321,745	1.55
1978-1979	831,783,620	.1972
1979-1980	983,927,670	.1972
1980-1981	1,122,000,000	.1854
	<u>Assessed Valuation (100%)</u>	
1981-1982	5,219,684,140	.04635
1982-1983	5,672,213,998	.05756

MAYORS

Elected Mayor Date	Mayor Total Years	Name	Dates On Council
			President of the Board
2/18/09	3	Ed Manning	Resigned 11/20/12
4/15/12	2	W. D. Seely	4/18/10 - 4/11/14
4/6/14	3	E. E. French	4/11/14 - 4/24/16
4/17/16	1	M. E. Helme	2/18/09 - 5/14/17 - resigned
5/7/17	1	W. E. Tarbox	4/27/14 - 4/8/18
4/15/18	10 mos.	E. E. French	4/8/18 - 2/17/19 - resigned
2/17/19	2	Joseph Vavra	5/14/17 - 4/20 - replaced Helme
4/19/20	3	Ed Manning	2/17/19 - 4/22 - replaced French
4/3/22	2	Richard Drew	4/8/18 - 4/26
4/21/24	2	Lawrence Ridenaur	4/24 - 10/25/26 - resigned
4/19/26	2	C. G. Boster	4/24 - 4/28
4/16/28	3	Samuel R. Bowen	4/28 - 4/31 - resigned Mayor
4/13/31	3	Elson G. Conrad	4/28 - 3/34 - resigned
4/1/34		Thomas B. Talbert	Special Election 11/13/33
4/20/36	2	Willis H. Warner	4/34 - 4/38
4/18/38	2	Marcus M. McCallen	4/38 - 4/42
4/21/42	6	Thomas B. Talbert	4/42 - 4/54
4/15/46	2	Ted W. Bartlett	4/44 - 4/48
4/19/48	2	Jack Greer	4/48 - 4/52
4/17/50	2	Vernon E. Langenbeck	4/46 - 7/53 - resigned
4/14/52	4	Roy Seabridge	4/48 - 4/56
4/16/56	2	Victor Terry	10/11/54- 5/56 - (replaced Seabridge)
4/14/58	2	Earl T. Irby	4/56 - 5/60
4/18/60	2	Earnest H. Gisler	5/60 - 4/68
5/7/62	2	Robert M. Lambert	4/58 - 4/66
4/12/64	2	Donald D. Shipley	4/64 - 4/76
4/17/66	1	Jack R. Stewart	4/60 - 4/68
4/17/67	1	Donald D. Shipley	4/64 - 4/76
4/16/68	1	Alvin M. Coen	4/66 - 4/78
4/21/69	1	N. John V. V. Green	4/66 - 4/74
4/21/70	1	Donald D. Shipley	4/64 - 4/76
4/19/71	1	George C. McCracken	4/68 - 4/72
4/17/72	1	Alvin M. Coen	4/66 - 4/78
4/16/73	1	Jerry A. Matney	4/68 - 4/76
4/15/74	1	Alvin M. Coen	4/66 - 4/78
4/21/75	1	Norman Brandel Gibbs	4/70 - 4/78
4/19/76	1	Harriett M. Wieder	4/74 - 4/78
4/18/77	1	Ronald R. Pattinson	4/76 -
4/17/78	7 mos.	Ron Shenkman	4/76 - 11/20/78 - resigned
11/20/78	5 mos.	Ronald R. Pattinson	4/76 -
4/16/79	1	Don MacAllister	4/78 -
4/19/80	1	Ruth S. Bailey	4/78 -
4/20/81	1	Ruth E. Finley	5/79 -
4/19/82	1	Robert P. Mandic, Jr.	4/78 -

MAYORS PRO-TEMPORE

Shipley, Donald D.	66/67
Green, N. John V. V.	67/68
Green, N. John V. V.	68/69
McCracken, George	69/70
Matney, Jerry A.	70/71
Matney, Jerry A.	71/72
Bartlett, Ted W.	72/73
Duke, Henry	73/74
Gibbs, Norman Brandel	74/75
Wieder, Harriett M.	75/76
Pattinson, Ronald R.	76/77
Shenkman, Ron	77/78
Siebert, Richard W.	4/78 - 3/79 resigned
Thomas, John A.	3/79 - 4/79
Mandic, Robert P. Jr.	79/80
Ruth Finley	80/81
Ron Pattinson	81/82
Don MacAllister	82/83

LEGEND

IO - In Office
E - Elected
R - Resigned
A - Appointed

CITY COUNCILMEN

TRUSTEES - October 3, 1927, Charles J. Andrews appointed trustee to fill vacancy caused by death of Trustee Wharton.

November 16, 1926 - Voting precincts established

1926 - IO - Wharton, Boster, Ridenaur, Dunning, Drew
E - Mitchell, Harris
R - Ridenaur
A - Shank

1928 - IO - Andrews, Mitchell, Shank, Harris, Boster
E - Bowen, Butcher, Conrad

1930 - IO - Bowen, Butcher, Conrad, Mitchell, Harris
E - Stevens, King

1932 - IO - Butcher, Huston, Stevens, King, Conrad
E - Conrad, Huston, Marion
R - Conrad

1934 - IO - Talbert, Gores, Stevens, King, Marion
E - Talbert, Warner, Chamness, Tovatt (2 yrs)

1936 - IO - Marion, Chamness, Warner, Tovatt, Talbert
E - Chamness, Henricksen, Morehouse

1938 - IO - Warner, Chamness, Talbert, Henricksen, Morehouse
E - McCallen, Talbert

1940 - IO - Morehouse, Chamness, Henricksen, Talbert, McCallen
E - Chamness, Morehouse, Grable

1942 - IO - Henricksen, Grable, Morehouse, Talbert, McCallen
R - Grable
E - Henricksen, Talbert, Hawes (2 yrs)

1944 - IO - Henricksen, Grable, Hawes, Morehouse, Talbert
E - Grable, Hawes, Bartlett

1946 - IO - Henricksen, Grable, Hawes, Bartlett, Talbert
E - Terry, Langenbeck

1948 - IO - Greer, Terry, Hawes, Langenbeck, Bartlett
E - Greer, LeBard, Seabridge

1950 - IO - Wood, Seabridge, Langenbeck, Greer, LeBard
E - Langenbeck, Talbert

1952 - IO - Greer, Talbert, Seabridge, LeBard, Langenbeck
E - LeBard - Seabridge, Wood

- 1954 - IO - Bryant, Talbert, Wood, LeBard, Seabridge
E - Bartlett, Lockett
- 1956 - IO - Terry, Bartlett, LeBard, Seabridge, Lockett
E - Bryant, Irby, Terry
- 1958 - IO - Bryant, Lockett, Irby, Bartlett, Terry
E - Lambert, Waite
- 1960 - IO - Sork, Lambert, Terry, Waite, Irby
E - Gisler, Stewart, Wells
- 1962 - IO - Wells, Lambert, Stewart, Waite, Gisler
E - Lambert, Welch
- 1964 - IO - Gisler, Stewart, Welch, Lambert, Wells
E - Gisler, Stewart, Shipley
- 1966 - IO - Gisler, Stewart, Lambert, Shipley, Welch (1966 Charter Amendment -
E - Coen, Kaufman, Green, Bartlett 5 to 7 Councilmen)
- 1968 - IO - Coen, Bartlett, Gisler, Kaufman, Stewart, Green, Shipley
E - Shipley, Matney, McCracken
- 1970 - IO - Shipley, Bartlett, McCracken, Matney, Coen, Green
E - Bartlett, Coen, Green, Gibbs
- 1972 - IO - Shipley, Bartlett, McCracken, Matney, Coen, Green
E - Shipley, Matney, Duke
- 1974 - IO - Shipley, Bartlett, Gibbs, Green, Coen, Duke, Matney
E - Bartlett, Coen, Gibbs, Wieder
- 1976 - IO - Bartlett, Wieder, Coen, Matney, Shipley, Duke, Gibbs
E - Siebert, Shenkman, Pattinson
- 1978 - IO - Bartlett, Pattison, Coen, Siebert, Shenkman, Wieder, Gibbs
E - Mandic, MacAllister, Bailey, Thomas
R - Shenkman, Siebert
A - Yoder, Finley
- 1980 - IO - Pattinson, Mandic, MacAllister, Thomas, Bailey, Yoder, Finley
E - Pattinson, Kelly, Finley
- 1982 - IO - Pattinson, Mandic, MacAllister, Thomas, Bailey, Finley, Kelly
E - Mandic, Bailey, MacAllister, Thomas

COMPENSATION - CITY COUNCIL

\$ 25 month - Ordinance 236 - Adopted 2/27/22
\$ 50 month - Ordinance 317 - Adopted 4/9/28
\$125 month - Ordinance 902 - Adopted 4/10/62
\$175 month - City Charter since 1966

EXPENSE ALLOWANCE

\$125 month - Ordinance No. 2079 - 8/18/76
\$290 month - Ordinance No. 2566 - 7/19/82 (w/annual adjustment)
\$390 month - Mayor - Ord. No. 2566 - 7/19/82 (w/annual adjustment)

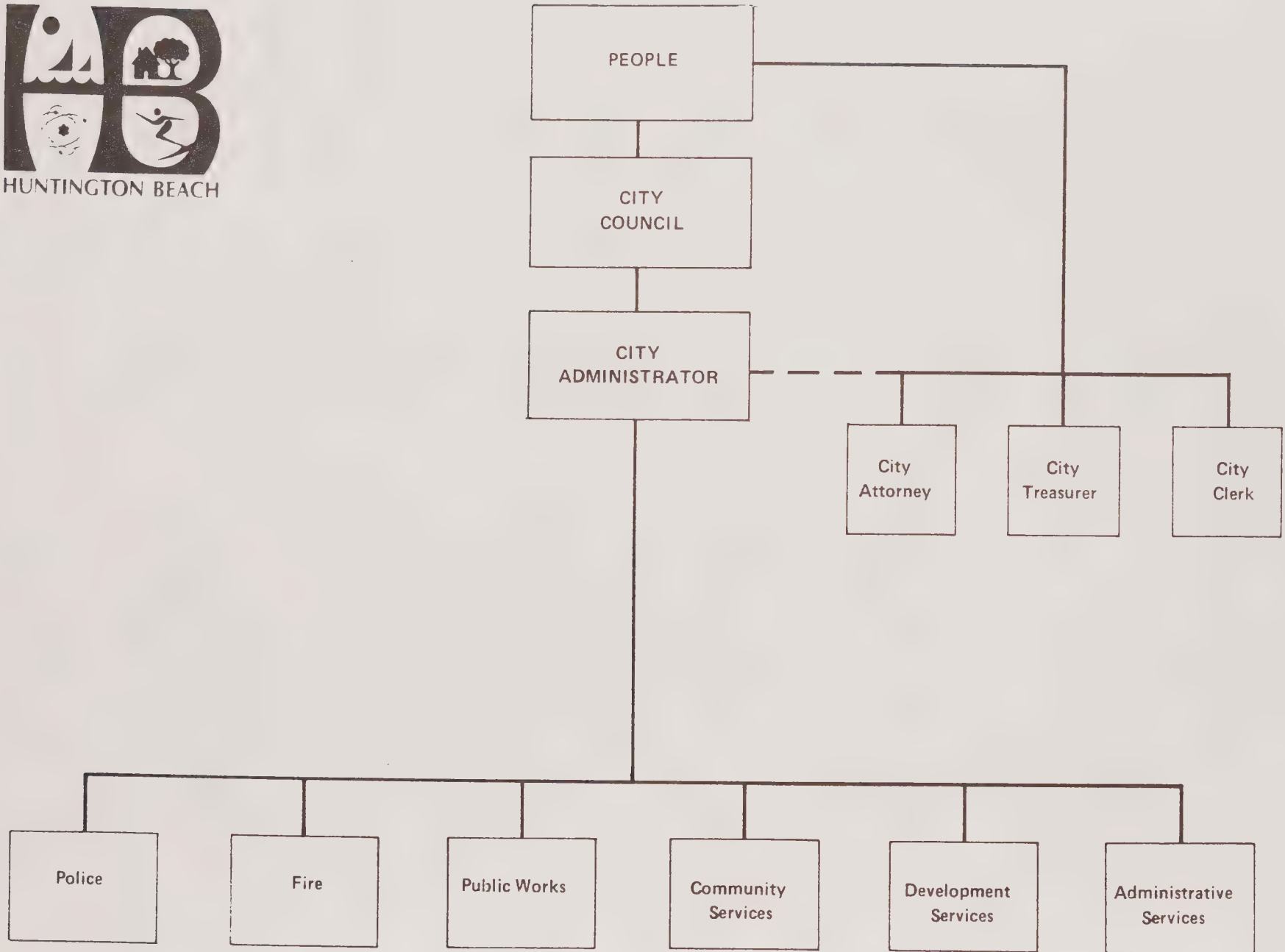
FRINGE BENEFITS

Ordinance No. 2079 - 8/18/76
Ordinance No. 2566 - 7/19/82

H. B. POLICE CHIEFS
(appointed and elected from 1909)

Police Department Established - 6/13/21

C. E. Wright - Marshal	2/17/09	8/16/09
A. G. Boone - Deputy Marshal	6/21/09	
C. Y. Sorenson - Marshal	1910	
E. L. Vincent - Marshal		2/1/14
Jack Tinsley - Marshal	2/2/14	11/7/27
Jake Reed - First Constable (Under Tinsley)		
Bannister - Constable (under Tinsley)		
R. Choat - Chief (appointed)	11/7/27	7/31/28
Charles D. Stewart - Chief (appointed)	8/1/28	12/14/31
Laverne F. Keller - Patrolman (appointed)	3/5/25	
Acting Police Chief (appointed)	12/14/31	4/19/34
George M. Gelzer - appointed Spl. Off.	10/22/28	
appointed Patrolman	3/4/29	
appointed Chief	4/20/34	4/20/36
Harvey Lester Grant - appointed Patrolman	4/7/30	
appointed Chief	4/20/36	
First Elected Chief	11/15/37	4/21/42
Donald Blossom - appointed Desk Clerk	6/28/34	
appointed Asst. Chief	7/1/40	
elected Chief (twice)	4/21/42	4/17/50
Ben Delaney - elected Chief (3 times)	4/17/50	10/8/58 (deceased)
Clinton Wright - appointed	11/3/58	4/16/62
Howard Robidoux - elected Chief	4/16/62	6/17/64 (deceased)
John Seltzer - appointed Patrolman	6/12/37	
appointed Chief (6/15/64		
Acting)	7/15/64	7/31/68 ret. (deceased)
Earl Robitaille - appointed Chief	8/1/69	



ORANGE COUNTY HISTORY AS PORTRAYED IN LOCAL STREET NAMES

HUNTINGTON BEACH - Streets Underlined
CURRENT NOTABLE PEOPLE - In Parentheses
OTHER COUNTY STREETS

- Adams In 1901 William L. Adams bought the "Estancia", or the "Gabe Allen Adobe" from Gabriel Allen, who had bought it from Eduardo Pollareno in 1870. Adams sold the Estancia to the Seagerstrom family who, in 1963, donated 5 acres of the land that included the Estancia to the City of Costa Mesa who turned it into a park and museum site, which is open to the public. It was believed that the Estancia was built by the padres from Mission San Juan Capistrano as a station for the sheep herders.
- Baker As many other people, Martin A. Baker, an early settler, arrived in Orange County in 1900. He lived on the property near the southwest corner of Baker and Newport Blvd., living in the "old Wolfe home." (Current history includes Orange County Supervisor in the early 1970's, David Baker.)
- Ball Charles D. Ball was one of the founders of the Orange County Medical Society, being a prominent doctor from 1887 until his death in 1935. He occupied the presidency of the Orange County Historical Society from its beginning in 1919 until his death. He also served a term in the California State Assembly.
- Banning Mary H. Banning bought 4000 acres of land in 1872 for \$17,500, to be farmed in grain. 150 acres of this was later sold to William Hof who, in 1891, became the first settler in Costa Mesa.
- Bushard In the 1860's John B. Bushard moved to California and established first a business of hauling goods from Bakersfield to the Los Angeles Area and to Prescott, Arizona. He later sold and invested in real estate, owning at one time 1800 acres of the Bolsa Ranch. He raised celery, sugar beets and beans on 190 acres of this land (purchased at \$10 an acre). (Tom Bushard is now Superintendent of Parks in Huntington Beach.)
- (Caspers) Orange County Supervisor during the early 1970's who actively supported parks and open space in Orange County. Caspers Regional Park was named for him, after he died at sea.
- Chapman This co-founder of Orange County, A.B. Chapman, was one of the purchasers of a large southern portion of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana in 1868.

- Clark W. A. Clark was a senator from Montana who built the first sugar beet factories in Orange County, in Los Alamitos in 1896, and later in Huntington Beach, Santa Ana, and Anaheim.
- George H. Clark from Chicago bought acreage and built a three-story mansion for \$22,000 on Baker Street. His family included prominent members of the county for decades. Their mansion burned down Christmas Day in 1953.
- A. B. Clark in 1890 was the first to wrap choice citrus (from the groves in Anaheim) in tissue paper.
- Collins In 1903 W. S. Collins, President of the Newport Beach Company, purchased the Fairview Hotel and Mineral Hot Springs. He converted the area to a great health and pleasure resort, but it was never the success he envisioned.
- Dana Richard Henry Dana, author of Two Years Before the Mast visited the Orange County coast near San Juan Capistrano (now Dana Harbor) in 1835 aboard his ship the Pilgrim.
- Davis In 1921 Grant Davis opened Costa Mesa's first barber shop and soda fountain
- (Disney) Disneyland, the major tourist attraction in Orange County, was opened in Anaheim in 1955. The peak visitor period occurred in 1970 with 10.2 million people. This entertainment center was created by Walt Disney, movie cartoonist, film producer, creator of Mickey Mouse.
- Edwards The E.E. Edwards family were early settlers. Colonel Edwards introduced the bill that created Orange County in 1889 (by the California State Legislature.)
- Ellis James S. Ellis bought some land and farm implements from the first settlement on the Irvine Ranch. Mrs. Ellis became known in the area for her greyhound dogs.
- Henley Ellis bought, in 1909, a model Buick, the second car in the Costa Mesa area. This car was entered in the 1913 Los Angeles to Phoenix race.
- Gibson Donald Gibson came into Orange County in 1919 and purchased one of the Fairview Farms 10-acre tracts in the vicinity of what is now the Wienerschnitzel Restaurant on the corner of Harbor and 19th in Costa Mesa. Gibson was both a county road grader and a service station attendant.
- Gisler Swiss immigrant Samuel Gisler was a dairyman and rancher in the outskirts of Huntington Beach. He was considered a most satisfactory and profitable rancher, raising excellent sugar beets. He was the father of Ernie Gisler, later mayor of Huntington Beach.

- Goodwin Around 1886 the Josiah Goodwin family moved from Boston to one of the first farmhouses in Paularino. The little wooden farmhouse still stands.
- Gothard The progressive spirit of Orange County was developed and exemplified in George Gothard and his son B. T. They were successful ranchers in Wintersburg (now part of Huntington Beach) growing celery, and in Anaheim growing walnuts. The sand and gravel pits along Gothard Street were on their property, and mining was started early in the century by this family.
- Hayes John Hayes was one of the early settlers in Orange County. In the late 1800's he lived on the northwest corner of 19th and Orange.
- Hewes David Hewes was an El Modena resident who, in 1869, donated a Golden Spike for the Transcontinental Railroad.
- Holt Frank Holt and his brother Ansel opened Harper's (Costa Mesa's early name) second grocery store in May, 1914.
- Irvine In 1864 James Irvine, and Flint and Bixby purchased two former Mexican land grants which included 109,000 acres. They started a sheep ranch on the property. James Irvine II inherited the ranch in 1892, experimenting with lima beans which were grown successfully for decades. The Irvine Ranch still includes thousands of acres of undeveloped land in the south and eastern parts of the county.
- Jefferson Amos Jefferson sold four lots of land to the Fairview School District in April, 1891. Later that year he had the Fairview Hotel moved four blocks from where it stood, to right next to the hot mineral baths where he tried to establish a health resort.
- (Knott) In 1927, Walter Knott started his famous berry growing in Anaheim. Knotts Berry Farm was first opened to the Public in 1940.
- Lambert In 1924 W. T. Lambert became a member of the Board of Directors of one of the first banks in Garden Grove. Later he became the county auditor. Lambert was influential in bringing the poultry industry to the area. A younger member of the family was mayor of Huntington Beach during the 1960's.
- McFadden James and Robert, the McFadden brothers, were in the shipping business, and established McFadden Wharf in Newport Beach in 1868, as the pioneer seaport for Orange County. Their ship "The Newport" was the inspiration of the name of that city.

- Modjeska Madame Helena Modjeska was an opera singer in the late 1800's who joined the Polish colony in Anaheim in 1876. Ten years later her large estate in the Santa Ana Mountains was started. This estate still stands, ½ mile from the end of Modjeska Canyon Road (not far from Tucker Wildlife Sanctuary).
- (Murdy) The Murdy family had extensive property in Wintersburg (now Huntington Beach) for farming. During the 1960's he was a U. S. Senator.
- Rochester In 1909 James Rochester moved to Orange County from New York. He is very well known for his fine engravings, a profession which he had until serious eye strain forced him to retire. He built a two-story house at 18th and Newport in Newport Beach.
- Newland Huntington Beach Pioneer William Taylor Newland farmed 1000 acres of land he purchased from Abel Stearns, part of a Spanish land grant. In 1898, he built the Newland House near Beach Blvd. and Adams Avenue, the oldest house in the city. In 1976, this house was declared a historical site, and restoration of the building and grounds were started.
- Segerstrom The Segerstrom family was one of the major land owners in Costa Mesa. They presented the Estancia adobe as a gift to the City of Costa Mesa.
- (Shipley) Donald D. Shipley is an active conservationist, and was a member of Huntington Beach City Council from 1964-1976. He supported parks development and environmental concerns. Shipley Nature Center is named after him.
- Slater Howard B. Slater was a thrifty citrus rancher in the vicinity of Olive, Orange County, at the turn of the century.
- Spencer Carl Spencer donated land in Costa Mesa for the Women's Club and for the library. He also donated several thousand books. He started the Costa Mesa Boys Club.
- Spurgeon In 1869, William L.H. Spurgeon, a storekeeper, was the founder of the City of Santa Ana.
- Talbert Thomas Talbert was an Orange County pioneer, who wrote, "This section of the country along the coast between Long Beach and Newport Beach, south of Westminster, was one of the greatest natural habitats for wildlife and game birds in the world."
- Warner E. G. Warner was a big rancher in Orange County, and was a noteworthy member of the Santa Ana City Council for many years

HOW HUNTINGTON BEACH BEGAN

Dozens of streams laced the countryside. Artesian springs bubbled, while flocks of birds so thick as to almost blot out the sun soared and wheeled overhead.

The thousands of new residents pouring into Huntington Beach are unaware that this was the picture when the nucleus of their community was created exactly 145 years ago.

It was on May 22, 1834, that a section of the vast Spanish possession known as the "Nietos Grant" was split off. Named Las Bolsas (the pockets of bays), it covered 21 square miles, from which the cities of Huntington Beach, Westminster, Garden Grove and Talbert community have arisen.

It was granted by Mexican Governor Jose Figueroa to Catarina Ruiz, the widow of one of the Nietos. Ex-soldier Manuel Nieto had been given what is now the west half of Orange County plus land in the Whittier area.

Nietos died in 1804, but it wasn't until 30 years later his holdings were divided at the request of his heirs. Seven years after that, the 6-square-mile rancho to the northwest, Bolsa Chica (little pocket), was split off and granted to Joaquin Ruiz.

In the 1850's both Bolsa Chica and Las Bolsas came under the ownership of Abel Stearns, who became the largest owner of land and cattle in Southern California. A native of Massachusetts, he came to California in 1829 and settled as a trader in Los Angeles in 1833.

Even as late as March 11, 1889, when the new county of Orange was created out of the southeast part of Los Angeles County, the land was still largely "rancho", the scene predominated by streams and lush grazing plains.

The Stearns Rancho company ran cattle and horses and raised grain on the property and decided to sell the "swamp" as least desirable.

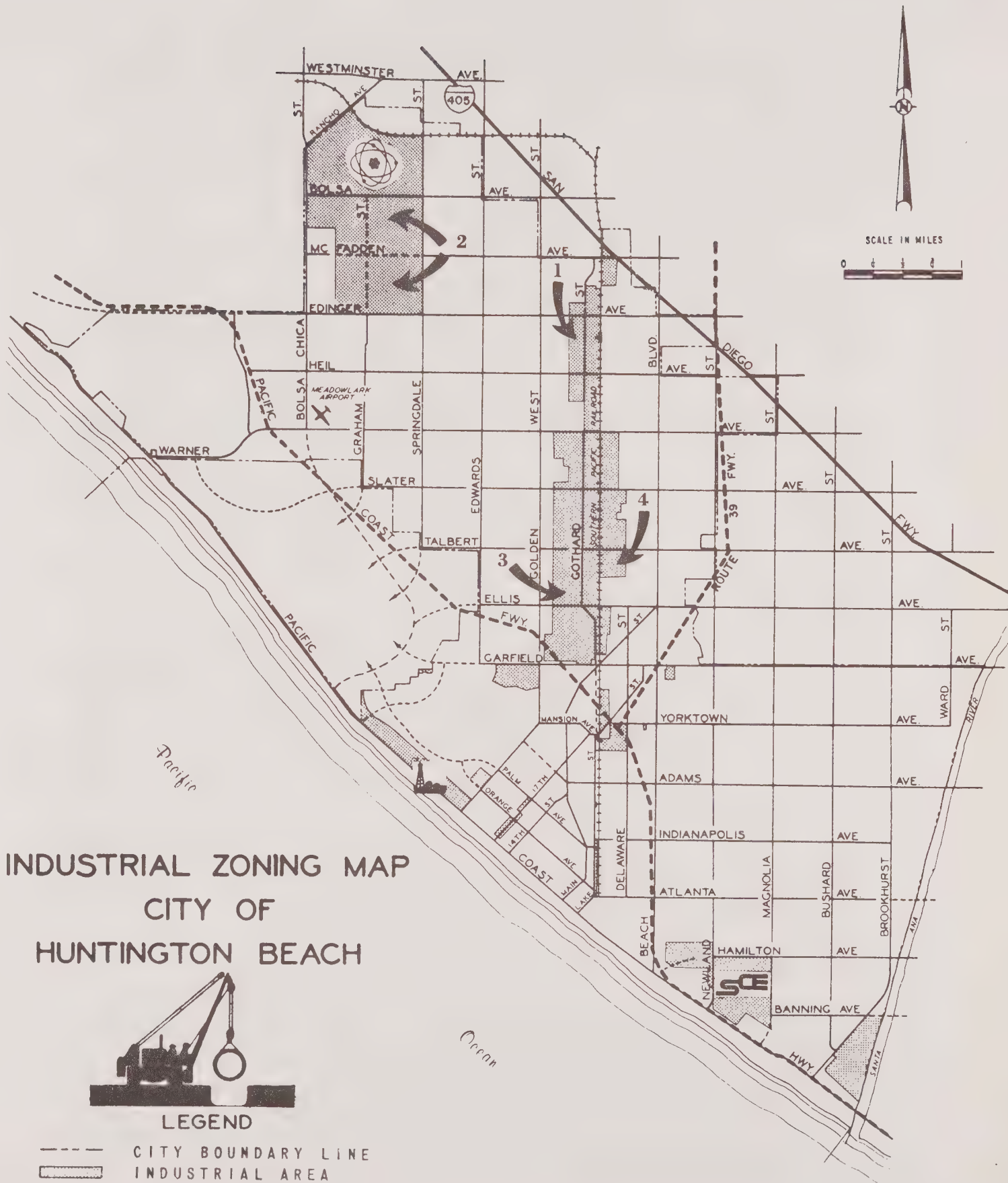
Little by little the area along the beach began to take on character...albeit what it may, and the beach took on the name of Shell Beach...but with the introduction of the year 1901 the name was changed to Pacific City as a local syndicate formed by P. A. Stanton purchased 40 acres at the beach and subdivided 20 acres along what is now both sides of Main Street. The dream to rival Atlantic City was that of Mr. Stanton and not shared by too many others in his day. His year of activity ended as Stanton sold out in 1902 to Henry F. Huntington and the Huntington Beach Company. and the Pacific Electric Railway came to the seaside community which was renamed Huntington Beach in 1904.

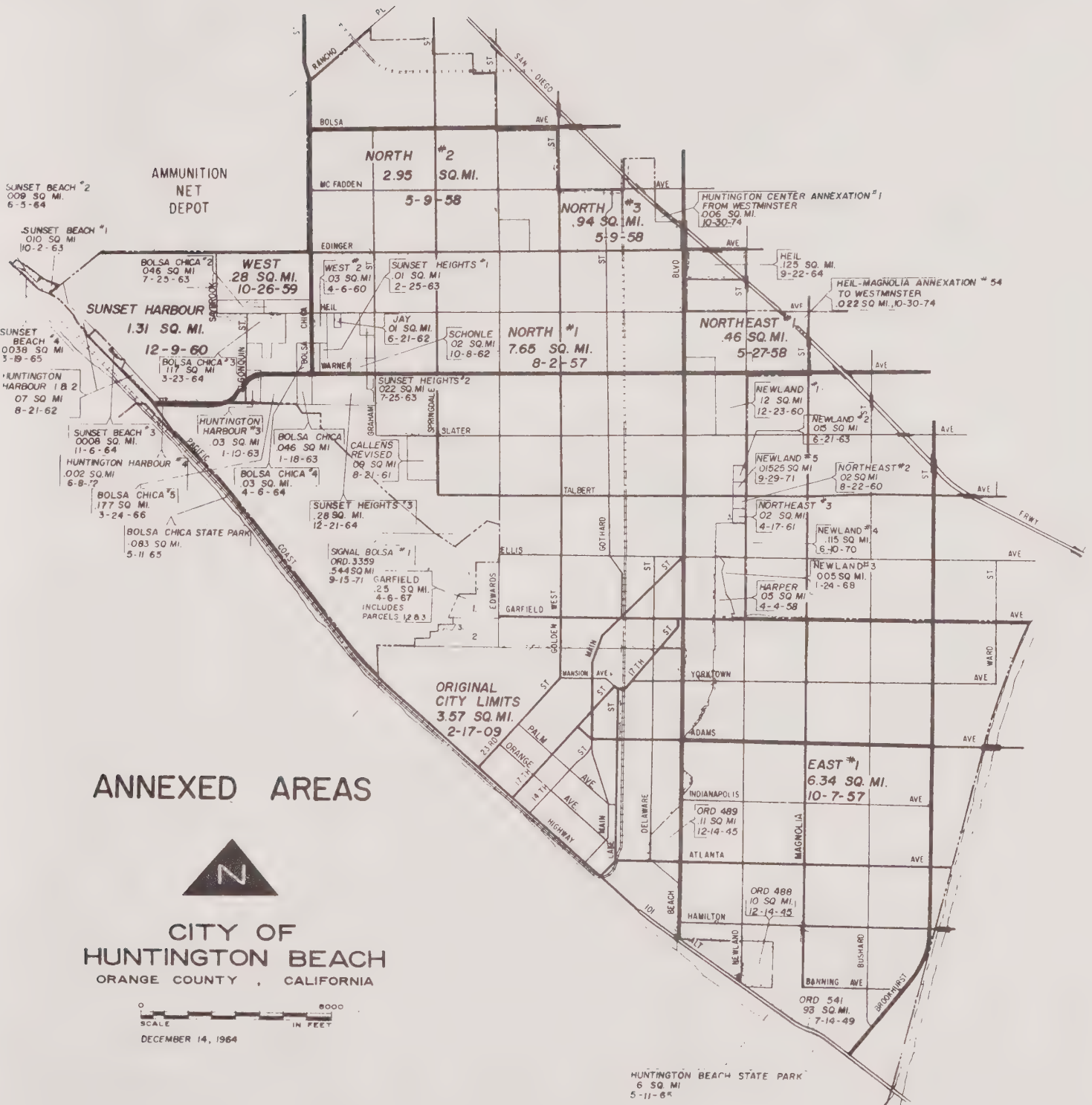
The city was incorporated in February, 1909, with Ed Manning as the first mayor. The original townsite consisted of 3.57 square miles, with a population of 915; and remained so until 1957 when a series of annexations began. By 1970, Huntington Beach had become the largest city in area in Orange County, with a total of 51.30 square miles.

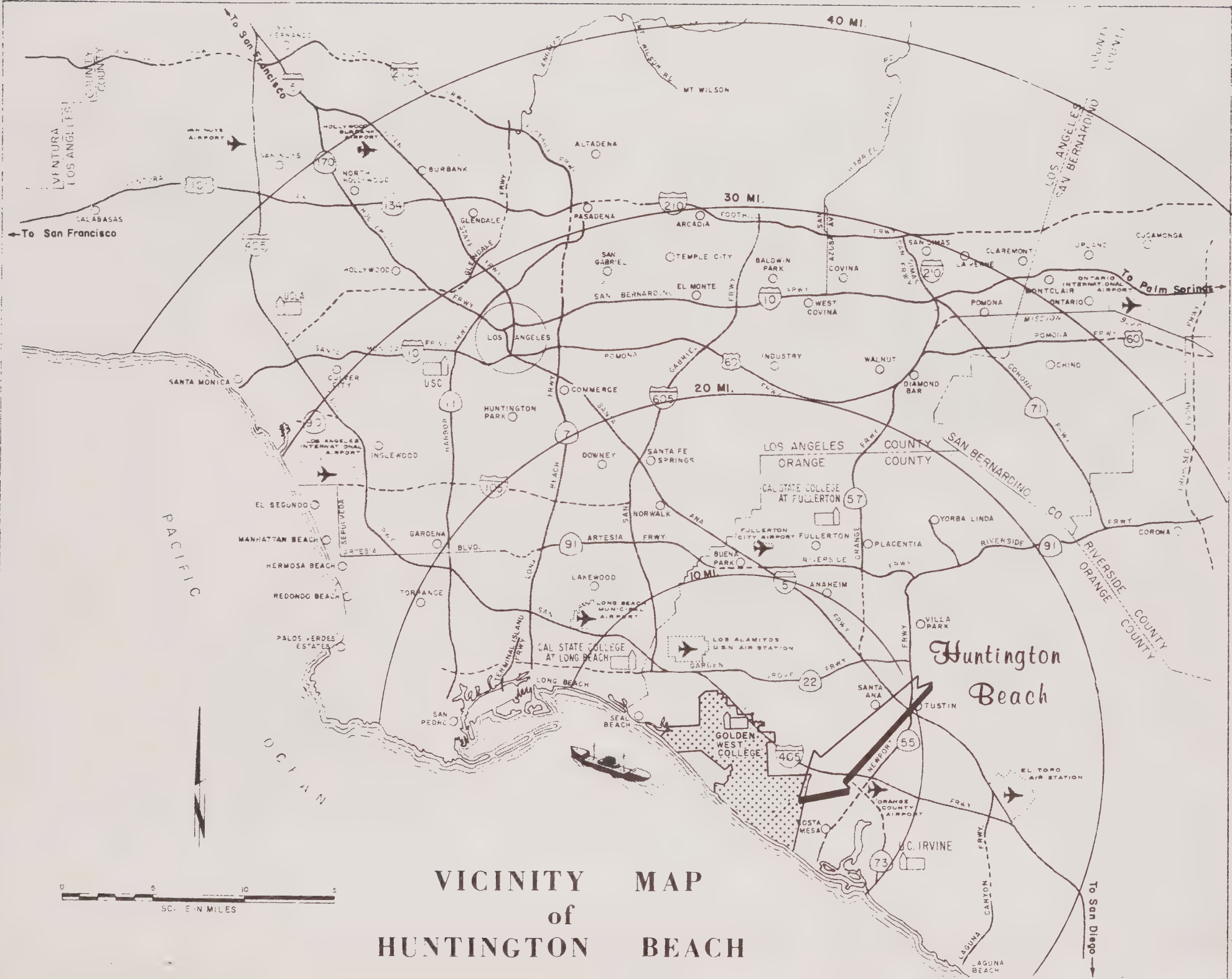
One of the fastest growing cities in the West, the population has increased from 5,358 to 167,419 in 1979.

Oil was discovered in profitable quantities in Huntington Beach in 1920 and remains today an important part of the economy --- 1691 producing wells and several refineries. Slant drilling into the tideland pools has produced for the State of California many millions of dollars per year in royalties.

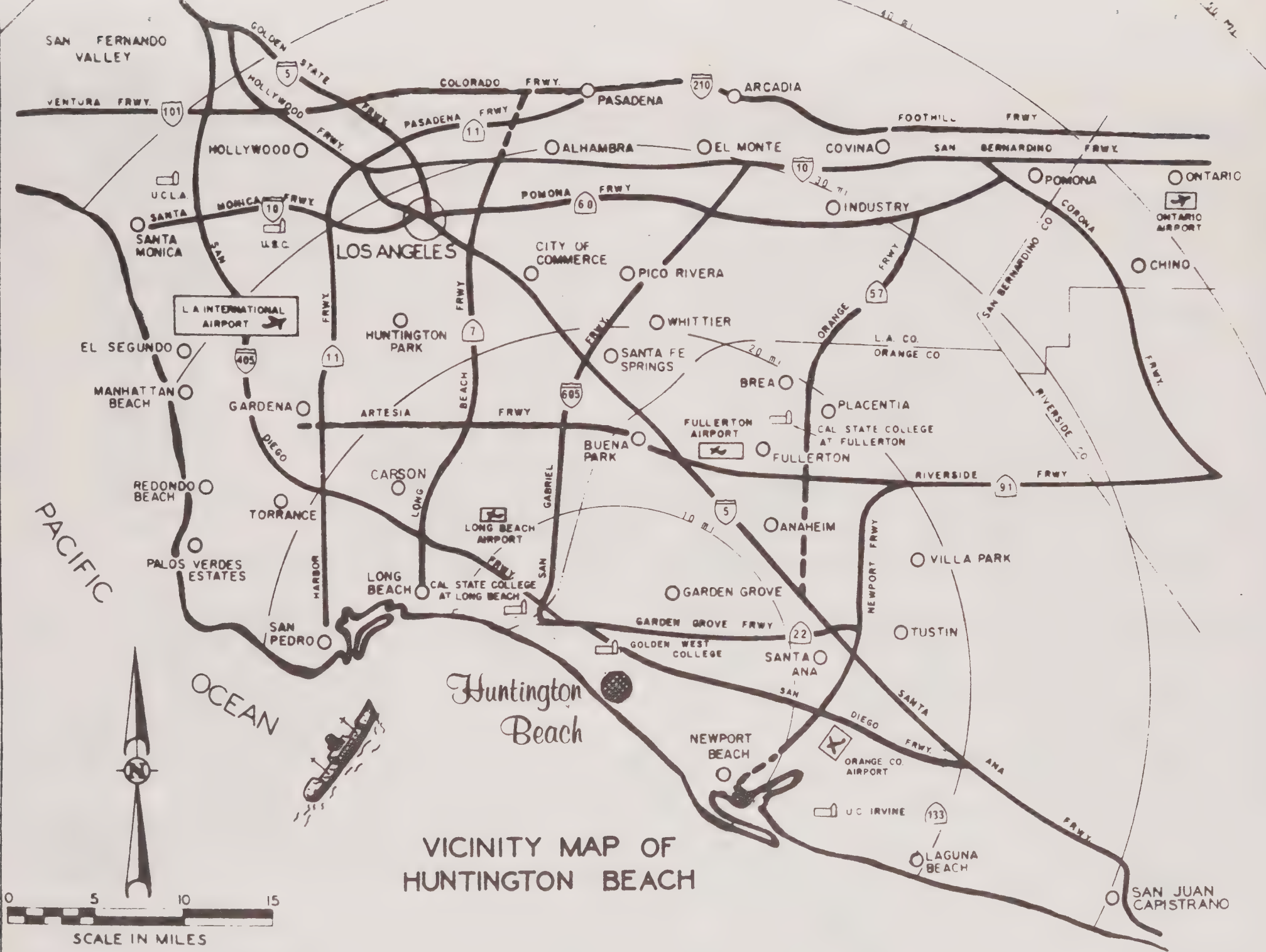
One of the richest farming sections in the Western states, the Huntington Beach area produces such crops as lima beans, sugar beets, asparagus, chili peppers, tomatoes and a variety of truck farm crops. There is an abundance of cool water for both irrigation and domestic purposes.



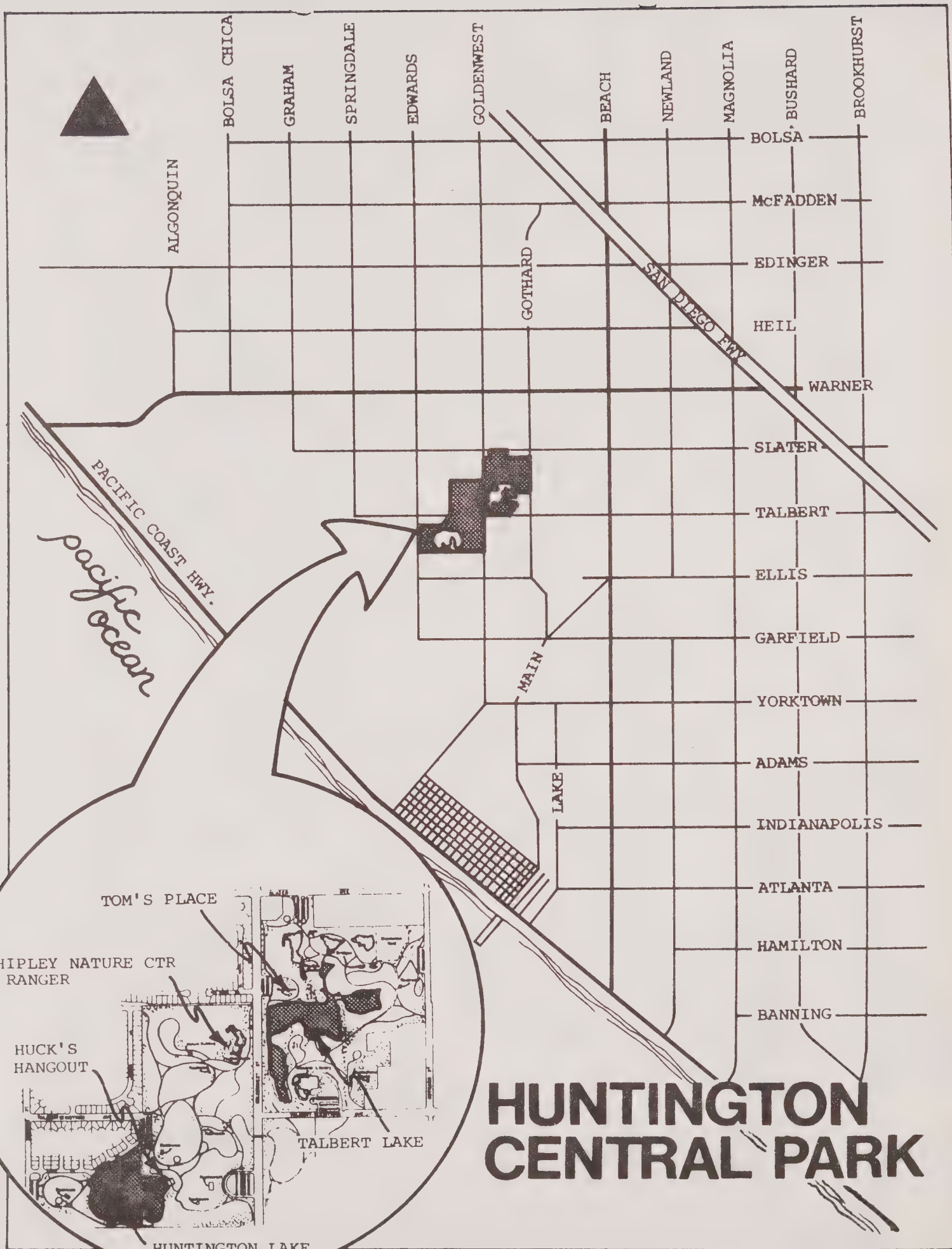




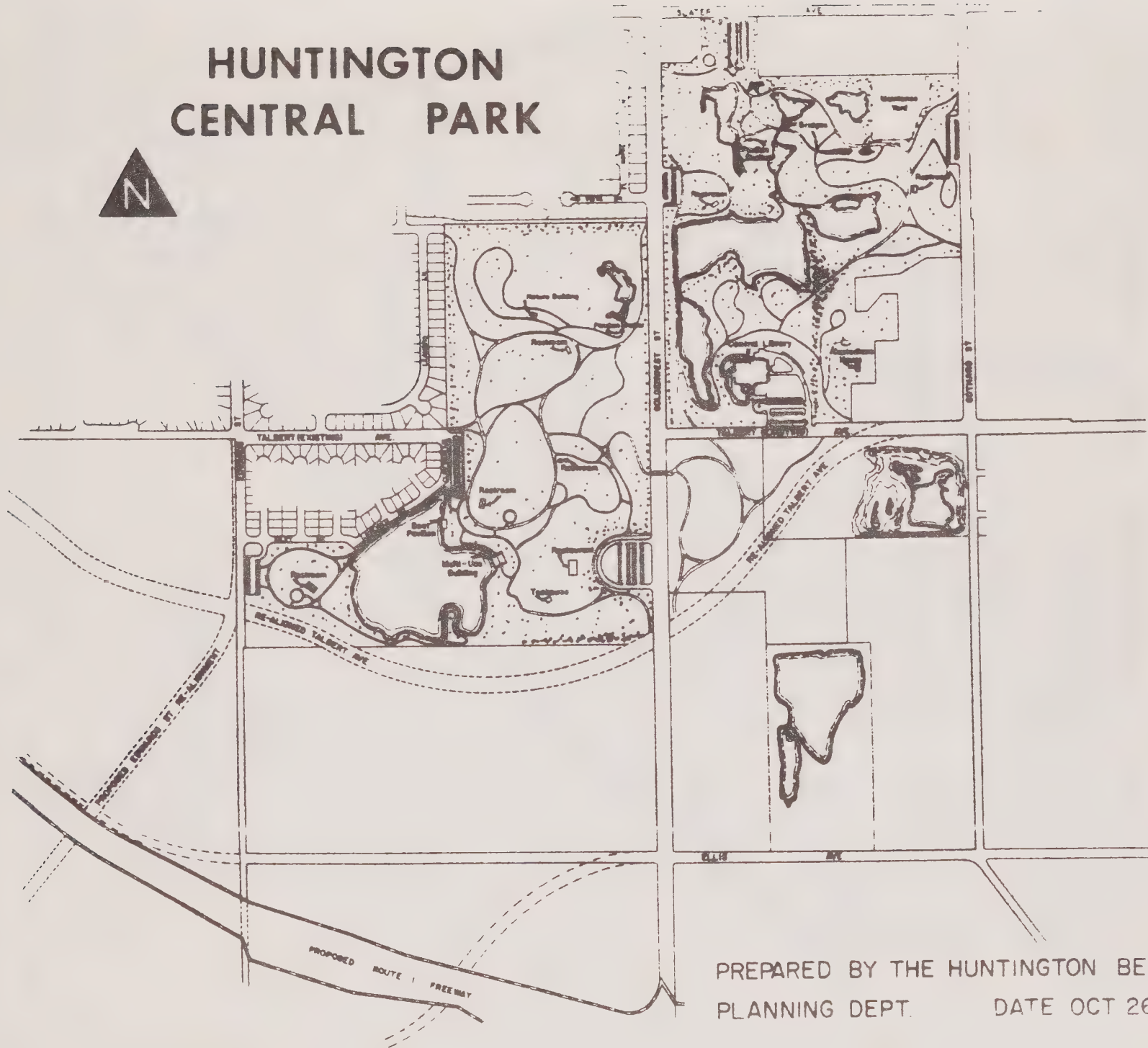
VICINITY MAP
of
HUNTINGTON BEACH



VICINITY MAP OF
HUNTINGTON BEACH

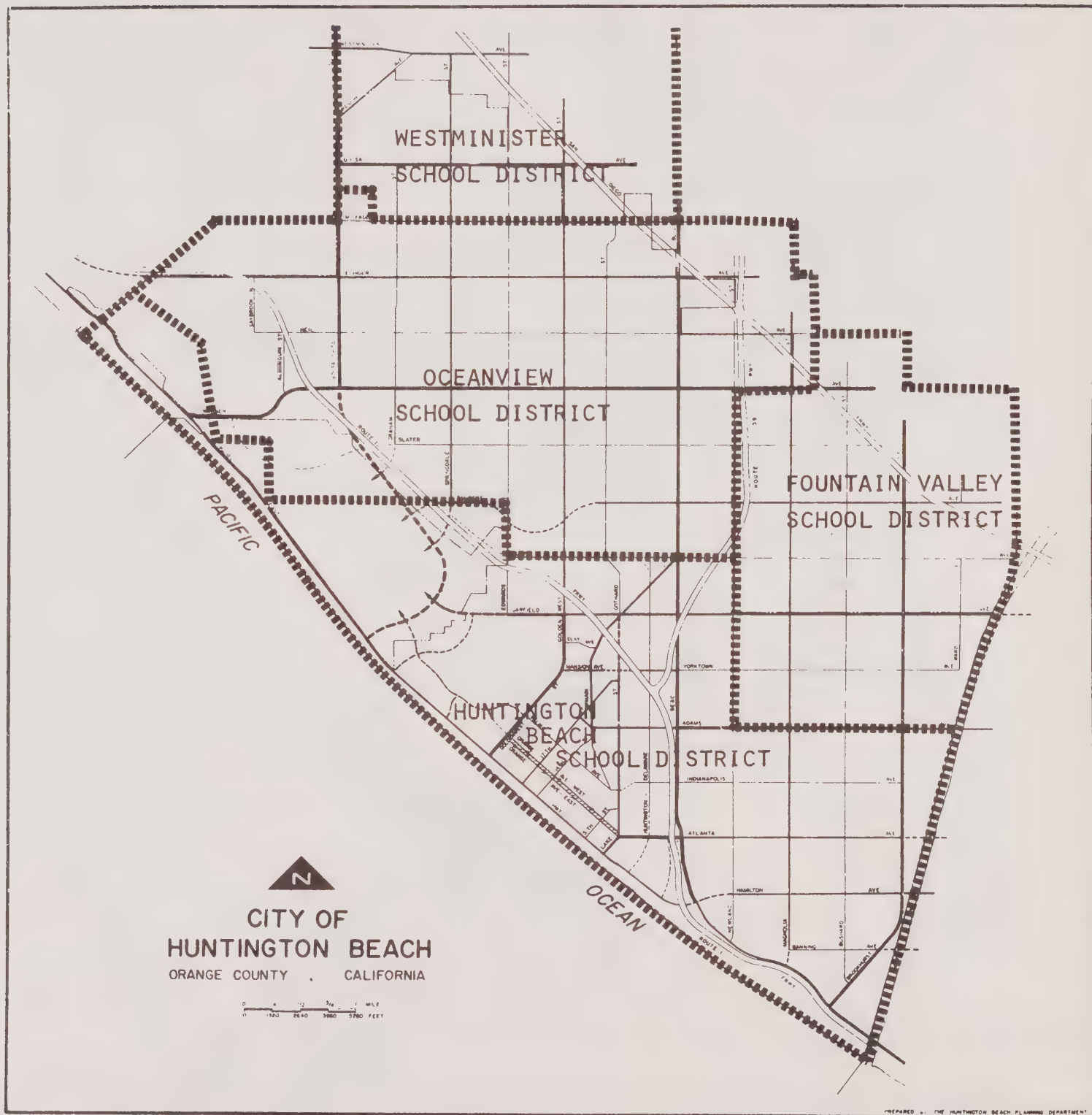


HUNTINGTON CENTRAL PARK



PREPARED BY THE HUNTINGTON BEACH
PLANNING DEPT. DATE OCT 26, 1971

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

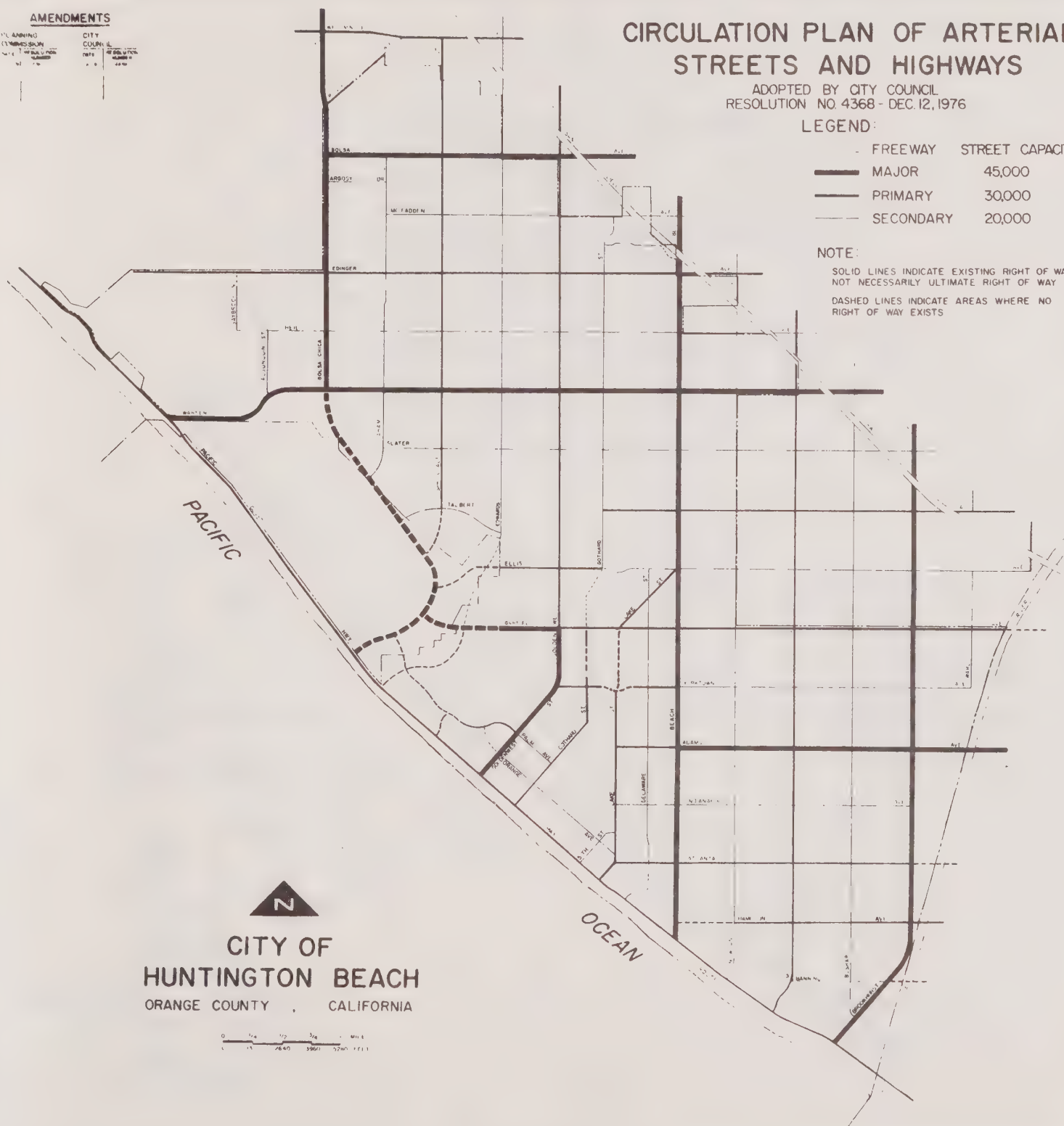


17. ADDRESS (STREET ADDRESS) NO. 7 ST. BILLY'S CHURCH ST. LOUIS, MO.	CITY COLUMBIA, IL STATE MO. ZIP CODE 65201
--	---

ADOPTED BY CITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION NO. 4368 - DEC. 12, 1976

-	FREEWAY	STREET CAPACITY
=====	MAJOR	45,000
=====	PRIMARY	30,000
-----	SECONDARY	20,000

SOLID LINES INDICATE EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY
NOT NECESSARILY ULTIMATE RIGHT OF WAY
DASHED LINES INDICATE AREAS WHERE NO
RIGHT OF WAY EXISTS



PREPARED BY THE HUNTINGTON BEACH PLANNING DEPARTMENT

BIKE ROUTE MAP



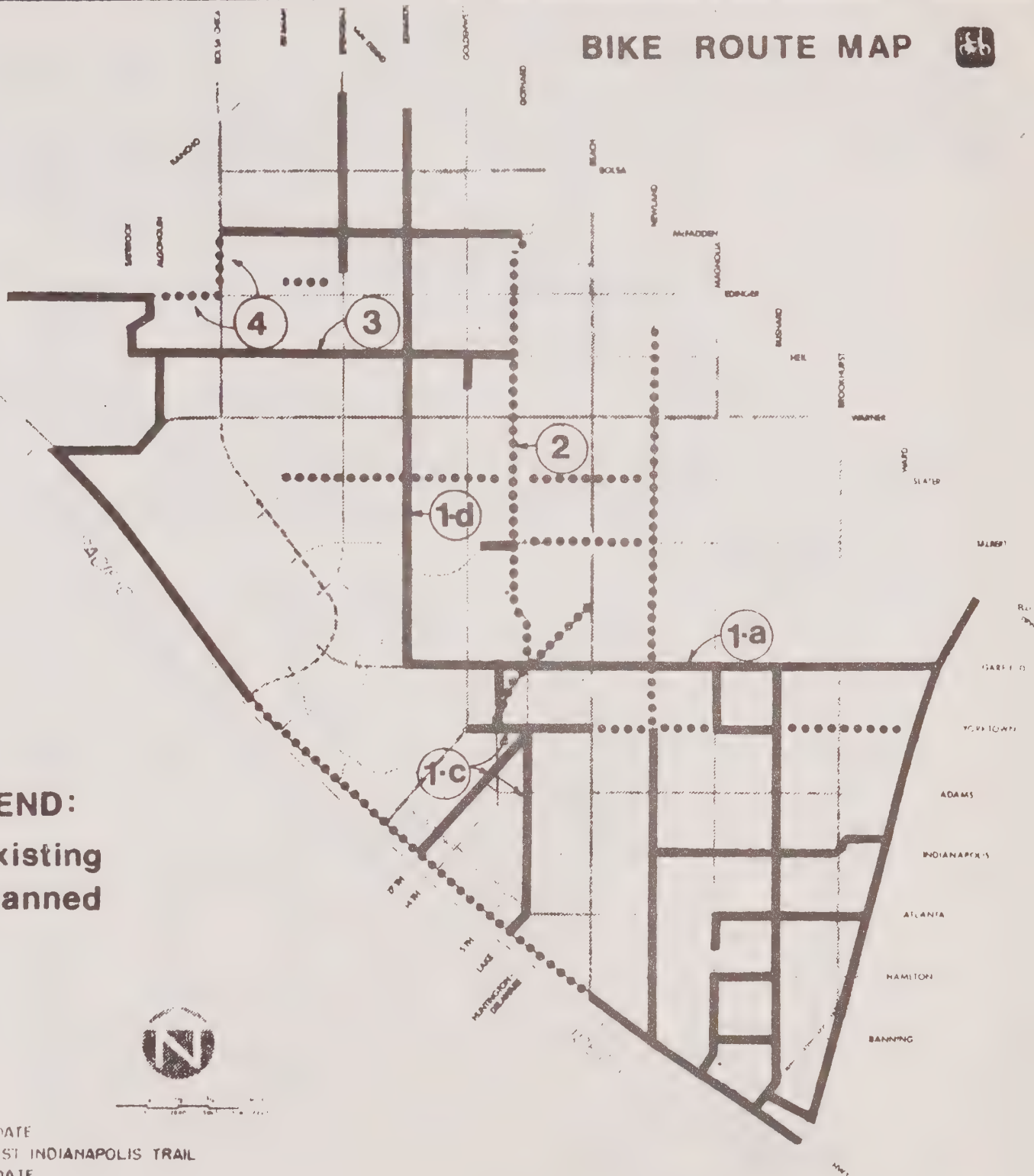
LEGEND:

- existing
- ... planned

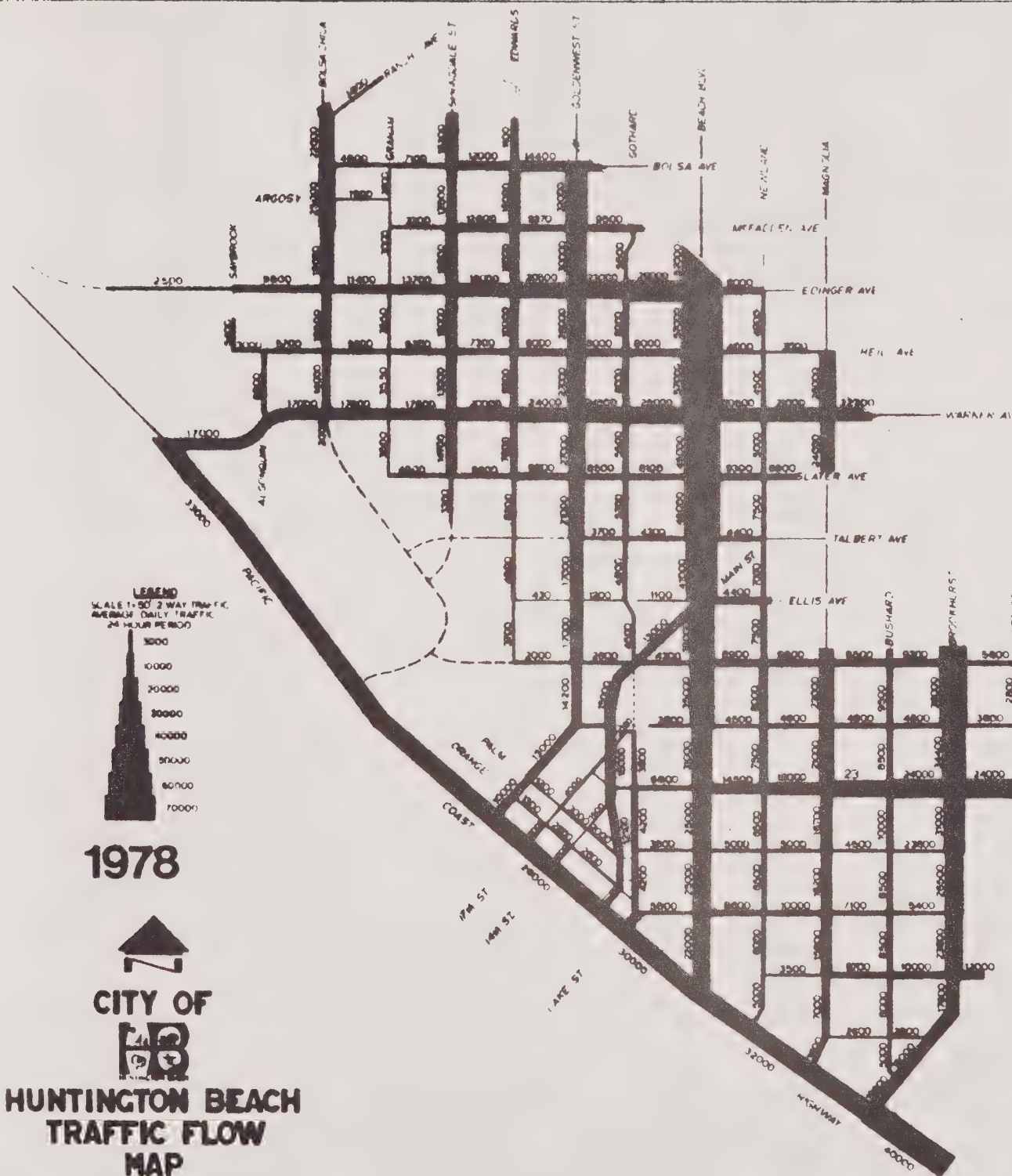


REVISIONS

FEB '77 UPDATE
 JUL '77 EXIST INDIANAPOLIS TRAIL
 AUG '78 UPDATE



TRAFFIC DIVISION
 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



GARFIELD AVE
YORKTOWN AVE
ACAMS AVE
MINNEAPOLIS AVE
ATLANTA AVE
HAMILTON AVE
RAMPING AVE

8-78
8-79
8-80
8-81
8-82

Huntington Beach

CITY HALL: 2000 Main Street 92648
(714)536-5226

Current Population as of 1-80 was 172,200.

1976 Demographic Characteristics+

Population		Ethnicity of Household Heads			Age by Sex		
			Percent	Number		Male	Female
1950:	5,237						
1960:	11,492	Non-Minority White	95.22	136,446	0-4	6,796	6,325
1970:	115,960	Latino	2.81	4,034	5-9	7,707	7,535
1976:	152,148*	Black	0.23	325	10-14	8,687	8,284
1977:	157,800**	Oriental	1.31	1,877	15-19	6,764	6,516
1978:	161,300**	American Indian	N/A	N/A	20-24	5,725	6,372
		Other Races*	0.20	287	25-34	13,938	14,799
		Unknown	0.22	321	35-44	10,860	10,278
		Total	99.99	143,290	45-54	7,916	7,297
					55-64	3,877	3,998
					65-74	1,988	2,478
					75+	669	1,168
					Unknown	559	580
					Total	75,486	75,630
					Age/Sex Unknown -	384	

*1976 Census Revised Figures

+October 1973 Census

**California State Dept. of Finance Estimate

City Labor Market Data

	No. of Firms	Employment July 1975	% of County	Major Employers
Total	1,502	28,266	4.9	City of Huntington Beach
Agriculture	17	631	10.0	General Telephone
Mining	13	369	15.4	Huntington Beach Union
Construction	93	586	2.4	High School District
Manufacturing	91	6,676	4.4	Huntington Center
Durable goods	61	*	*	Huntington Intercommunity
Aerospace	9	*	*	Hospital
Nondurable goods	30	*	*	Van de Publishing Co./
Trans/comm/utilities	41	1,014	5.8	Pennysaver
Trade	540	7,638	5.6	
Fin/ins/real estate	116	956	3.3	
Services	492	3,859	3.4	
Government	82	6,435	6.7	
Unclassified	17	102	8.8	

* Entry cannot be shown because of disclosure regulations

SOURCE: Industrial Commercial Data System (INCOM)

Huntington Beach

CITY FEATURES

Assessed Valuation 1977-78
\$854,321,745

Authorized Building Permits:

Single Family Dwellings	Multiple Family Dwellings
1975: 1,377	1,276
1976: 1,622	1,124
1977: 983	1,728

High and Low Tax Rates and Range:
High: \$10.48
Low: \$ 9.20
Range: \$ 1.28

1975:
1976:
1977:

Total Valuation of Building Activity:
(In Thousands of Dollars)

Housing Units:

1970: 35,971
1975: 51,950
1976: 53,711
1977: 56,084
1978: 58,107

Residential

Including alterations)

1975: \$ 78,632
1976: \$118,020
1977: \$101,215

Nonresidential

(Comm., Indtrl. & Others) Total
\$ 18,947
\$ 26,399
\$ 54,594
\$ 97,579
\$144,419
\$155,809

TAXABLE SALES:

1976

1977

Type of Business

(Taxable transaction in thousands)

Permits

Taxable

Transactions

Taxable

Permits Transactions

Retail Stores:

Apparel Stores	76	\$ 15,860	82	\$ 17,742
General Merchandise Stores	23	66,035	20	73,097
Drug Stores	26	11,368	27	12,422
Food Stores	65	33,412	69	39,119
Packaged Liquor Stores	35	10,260	34	10,910
Eating and Drinking Places	193	40,774	226	47,794

Home Furnish, and Appliances	63	24,750	72	31,006
Bldg. Material and Farm Implements	30	41,061	37	75,591
Auto Dealers and Auto Supplies	50	86,242	56	104,748
Service Stations	85	37,893	86	41,555
Other Retail Stores	216	21,591	259	29,214

Retail Stores Total 862 389,246 968 483,198

All Other Outlets 1,930 48,932 2,245 65,459

Totals All Outlets 2,792 \$438,178 3,213 \$548,657

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

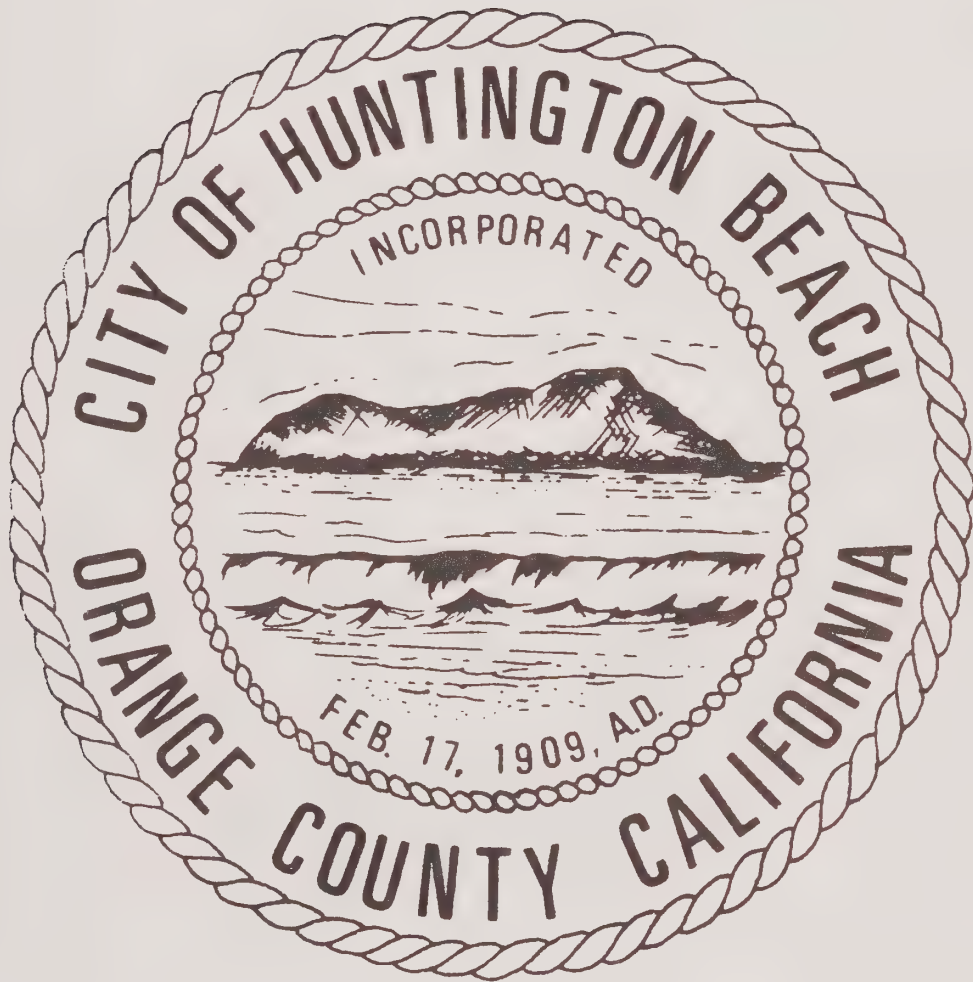
Number of acres zoned for planned industry: 1,937 (2/78)

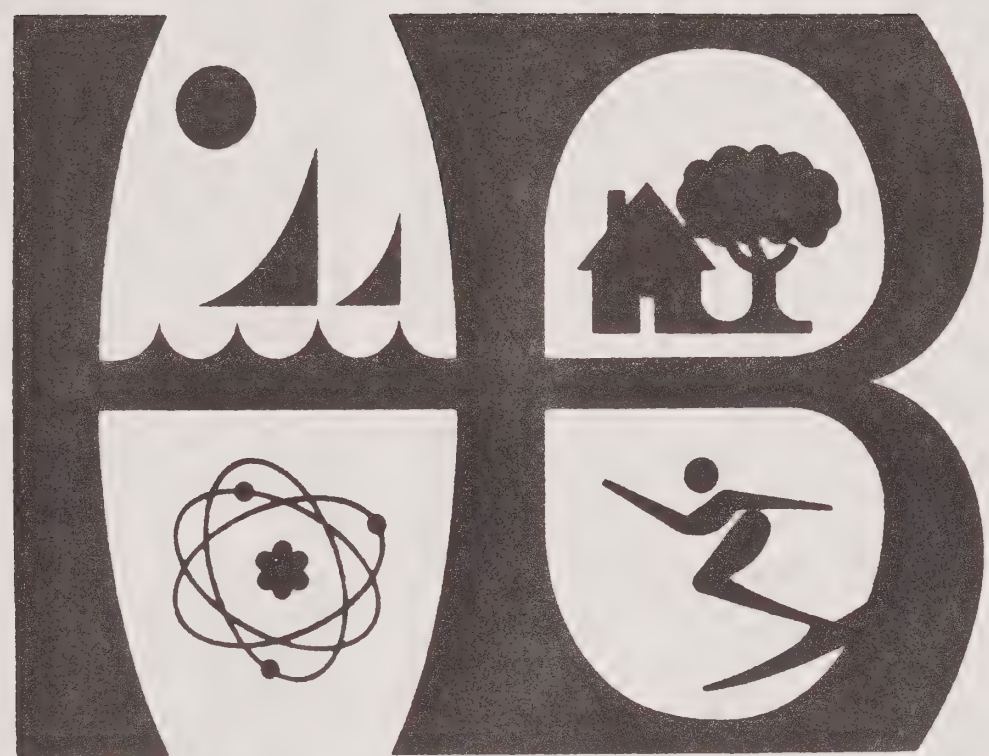
Number of acres vacant: 708

MAJOR IND. PARKS (Parks of more than 10 acres being developed by a single developer)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Huntington Beach Business Park
Bolsa & Bolsa Chica, Huntington Beach | 3. Bolsa Business Park
Bolsa & Bolsa Chica, Huntington Beach |
| 2. Huntington Beach Industrial Park
Bolsa & Bolsa Chica, Huntington Beach | 4. Gothard Business Park
Gothard & Heil, Huntington Beach |

SOURCE: Industrial Park Survey - First American Title Company





HUNTINGTON BEACH

HUNTINGTON BEACH

FIRE DEPARTMENT HISTORY

A proud and spirited group of Firefighters in the City of Huntington Beach present the following brief history of Huntington Beach and our Fire Department.

"Dozens of streams laced the countryside. Artesian springs bubbled, while flocks of birds so thick as to almost blot out the sun soared and wheeled overhead."

The thousands of new residents pouring into Huntington Beach are unaware that this was the picture when the nucleus of their community was created exactly 145 years ago.

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The city was incorporated in February, 1909 with Ed Manning as the first mayor. The original townsite consisted of 3.57 square miles, with a population of 915; and remained so until 1957 when a series of annexations began.

Mayor Manning asked John Philip, a hardware merchant, to organize a volunteer fire company. On March 15, 1909, twenty men held the first meeting and organized the Huntington Beach Volunteer Fire Department with John Philp elected Fire Chief.

They petitioned the City Council for recognition, and approval was given on April 26, 1909. The first act was to seek funds to purchase necessary equipment. A firemen's ball was held to raise money. They requested the City Council purchase a large fire bell, a hose cart with 600 feet of tubed fire hose, a nozzle, hydrant wrench and installation of fire riser hydrants on the wooden fire mains in the alleys. The equipment was received and placed in service by late fall.

Two members of the City Council traveled to Los Angeles to evaluate the sound of several fire bells. The fire bell was mounted on a platform 20 feet above ground, southwest of Main and Walnut Streets. The bell was stationary with a movable clapper that was pulled back and forth with two ropes making a fast ding-dong sound in order to differentiate it from the church bells that were sounded by rocking the whole bell.

With the arrival of the equipment, there was need for a fire station and meeting place. A portion of the large horse and carriage stable on the northwest corner of Third and Orange Streets was rented for a fire station for \$8 per month. The livery stable later burned and the fire equipment was moved to the same location as the fire bell in the alley off Walnut Avenue.

Chief Philp resigned during the first year. Elected Fire Chiefs continued until 1921 and included Art Insley, a cement mason; Mr. H. T. Sundbye, a dry goods merchant; C. Y. Sorenson, Mr. J. C. Fountain, Gale Bergey, Walter Wade, and E. R. French. From 1921 to 1928 the Chief of Police served as Fire Chief: including Jack Tinsley, R. Choat, Vern Keller and Chief Stewart.

The firemen prepared rules and regulations in a handbook which included a map of the City showing the location of the fire hydrants. No thought was given to the purchase of a fire pumper as they believed the hose cart was sufficient. A large reservoir of 1,250,000 gallons of water located on the hill on Goldenwest Avenue provided 35 pounds pressure downtown. It was thought that was sufficient to handle the fire protection within the City as most of the houses in the early days were built apart, preventing exposure problems.

During the early years, most of the businessmen of the City were members of the Volunteer Fire Department and donated their services free of charge. They did ask the City Council to pay their poll tax, a \$1.00 tax allowing them to vote. The City Council, not having the money, turned them down. The men policed themselves well and members were dropped for failure to turn out for drills or fires. Normally a complement of 15 to 18 men served on the Volunteer Fire Department in those early days. The only pay they received was the sum of \$2.50 per call which was paid to the first person who arrived at the fire with the horse and wagon. Normal procedure was to hook the hose cart to the rear of a wagon, add additional equipment, and proceed directly to the fire. Horses were galloped at full speed and at times caused accidents. One accident was caused when the driver turned too sharply at the corner of Eighth Street and Olive, turning the hose cart over and breaking the wheel. In another accident the volunteer was riding on the reel of hose and upon turning the corner too fast, he fell off, striking his head, resulting in injuries from which he later died. Upon arriving at the fire, the hose cart was disconnected, the hose and nozzle pulled off and a reel of rope about 20 feet long was pulled out from the front tongue of the cart. Two men held on to the handle of the hose cart and 8 to 10 men pulled the rope. The hose cart was pulled directly in line across fields and vacant lots to the fire and the hydrant, to a maximum of about 600 feet from the fire. Many times the hose didn't quite reach the burning house and the water was used for taking care of the buildings next door. Successful results were rare due to the lapse time between ignition and first application of water. As volunteers arrived, they removed everything from the house or building and prided themselves on their ability to save everything without damaging furniture or possessions.

Brush fires in these early days were handled by using burlap sacks. They wet the sacks and literally went around the edge of a field and beat out the fire with the wet burlap sacks.

Early day fires were somewhat different in types and cause. Cooking was done on wood stoves using wood or dried peat or use of a two burner kerosene stove. Kerosene stoves were common causes of fires. Cigarette smoking was not common until after World War I so there were very few fires caused by careless smoking. Most houses were heated with fireplaces, using wood or coal. Many fires were caused by hot coals popping out onto the wooden hearth. Internal combustion fires were common due to storage and use of hay in small barns. Automobiles were coming into use and it was common practice to dispense gasoline in the barn causing numerous explosions and fires. Generally, the people in Huntington Beach were careful and in the first 20 years only one fire occurred in a downtown business and not too many fires in houses.

By 1918 the town had grown to the point that mechanized fire apparatus was needed. A sheet metal shed was built at the new City Hall on Fifth Street to house the equipment. A Model "T" Ford truck was purchased with two mounted forty gallon chemical extinguishers and 100 foot long 1" chemical hoses. At this time no other fire equipment was located west of the Santa Ana River and our fire department answered alarms throughout the farming area to the north and east of town.

An oil boom in 1920 created a need to reorganize the Fire Department. It was apparent the present Volunteer Fire Department lacked adequate manpower and equipment to serve the rapid growth of the City and the rash of oil fires. Oil industry employment increased the population from 1,400 to 6,000. A bond issue election was held to purchase a motorized pumper from Seagrave Corporation at a cost of \$10,000. The 750 gallon per minute pumper was capable of carrying 1,500 feet of 2½" fire hose, 200 feet of 1½" fire hose and other equipment. It had a 20 gallon soda and acid chemical tank with 100 feet of 1" booster hose. The pumper carried the boots, helmets and coats of the volunteer firemen. The young men returning from World War I, with the assistance of the American Legion, made up the nucleus of the new Volunteer Fire Department. The City Council consolidated the Police and Fire Department under the management of the Chief of Police. It was necessary to have a full-time paid driver for the new pumper. Jack Kenneth, a licensed driver from Corona, was employed to serve as first aid fireman and fire engineer. He resided in the fire station and worked 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. A five horsepower, double-end siren was purchased and mounted at City Hall to alert the volunteers. Standard Oil Company mounted a large steamboat whistle at their boiler house to provide the same service. In 1923, a new pay schedule was adopted. Volunteers received the sum of \$5.00 for each fire for the first three hours and \$1.00 per hour for each remaining hour. A two hour drill paid \$2.00.

In 1924 the Fire Department moved into new quarters at Fifth and Orange Street. It was the first time they had adequate fire headquarters. It had two stalls, each containing two fire pumpers and a six man dormitory providing space for two additional paid firefighters. In 1927, a second pumper was purchased.

One of the largest fires in the City's history took place in 1927 when the Alfred Gasoline Company Plant on 18th and Olive Streets exploded and set fire to all the derricks, wiping out the entire block. The loss exceeded several million dollars. This major fire established the need to separate the Fire and Police Departments. In 1928, James K. Sargeant, was appointed Fire Chief. He chose as his Assistant Chief, Mr. Delbert E. Burry, of the Southern California Water Company.

By 1928, many of the Legionnaires had lost interest. They were replaced by volunteers from various utility companies and industries that would allow their employees to answer fire alarms without loss of pay. In fact, many employers would pick up the volunteers and bring them to the fire. Cooperation was 100 percent. Fire protection did not increase in the surrounding areas. Our Fire Department continued to serve rural areas and oil fields in County territory. If help was needed on an oil fire, the Signal Hill Fire Department provided assistance.

On March 10, 1933, the City suffered an earthquake which did considerable damage to the city. The fire station was damaged and it was necessary to move out and sleep in tents for a period of a month.

By 1937, larger facilities and more apparatus were needed. City Councilman Hendrickson was responsible for the purchase of a new pumper and a new fire station. The pumper was a 1,000 gallon per minute Seagrave with a 12 cylinder engine, four-wheel brakes and modern facilities on the pumper. Chief Sargent became acquainted with Fire Captain Glenn Griswold, of the Los Angeles County Fire Department, who was expert in oil fire fighting and invented and experimented with the use of several types of fog nozzles. Chief Sargent purchased the nozzles and our city became one of the first in the nation to use fog, especially on oil fires. In 1938, the Federal government Works Progress Administration provided material to build a new fire department headquarters. The volunteer firemen salvaged the old fire bell and mounted it on a concrete pedestal in front of headquarters. This larger building had three stalls in front and one stall to the side of the building. It provided offices, workshop, first aid room, dormitory, kitchen, an inside hose tower and an upstairs classroom and recreation room. The paid force now consisted of the Chief, seven men and fifteen volunteers.

The volunteers maintained a separate organization with funds collected from the Annual Firemen's Ball, used to provide membership fees. They took an active interest in the California State Firemen's Association and were effective in improved legislation for the fire service.

Chief Sargent retired on August 5, 1950, and Delbert G. Higgins a Volunteer Fireman since 1932 was appointed Fire Chief and Lifeguard Chief. The Council indicated it wished improvements and changes. At this time there were seven paid firemen and nine volunteer firemen. One of the first acts was to appoint an assistant Chief, William A. Reardon.

By 1962, many improvements had been made. We were growing so fast that it was necessary to build additional permanent facilities. The fire station designed by Jordan and Hensley of Costa Mesa was located at Heil and Springdale. The City was able to purchase the old Edison warehouse facility on 704 Lake Street and expended \$170,000 to renovate the building into a fire station, fire headquarters and police vehicle repair facility.

The City started a very rapid growth period. 1,400 new residents per month was not unusual. A temporary fire station was located at Garfield and Huntington. Two 1,250 gallon per minute pumpers with closed cabs were purchased. Equipment was assigned to the newly developed Huntington Harbour area. Two surplus navy amphibious ducks were obtained and converted for fire protection purposes and housed at the Heil Station at night and in the harbour parking lot during the day. A new station at Bushard Street, south of Yorktown, was built and put into operation to handle the expansion on the east side of town.

In early 1966, Assistant Chief Reardon retired. Recruitment for an Assistant Chief was instituted and Ray Picard, Battalion Chief, Pasadena Fire Department was appointed to the position. He worked with Chief Higgins for one year and was appointed Fire Chief upon Chief Higgins retirement in 1967. The first 85 foot snorkel truck was delivered and 20 men graduated from the fire academy the day Chief Higgins retired. A modern fire department was about to be born. A battalion chief training officer was selected to establish a training program and supervise the 16 volunteer firemen still in use at our outlying fire station.

As the city continued to grow, so did the need for fire protection. Seven strategically located fire stations, housing eight 3-man engine companies, two 4-man truck companies and two 2-man paramedic companies, rounded out the needs of the City. A well planned joint powers authority was established to provide communications, joint standard training, cross boundary responses, incident reporting and arson investigation for Huntington Beach, Fountain Valley, Westminster and Seal Beach. This program provided both outstanding cost savings to the four cities and an innovative approach to fire protection.

HUNTINGTON BEACH

NEWLAND HOUSE HISTORY

William Taylor Newland was born in Camp Point, Illinois, in 1850 and Mary Juanita Delapp was born in nearby Jacksonville in 1859. They were married in 1875 and moved to California during the great land boom of the 1880's. After residing in various California locales, they settled down for nine years on the Irvine Ranch where Mr. Newland was a foreman and met with such success growing barley that he earned the sobriquet "Barley King of Orange County."

In 1897 William purchased 500 acres of prime farm land which, until then, had been the open range of a vast Spanish land grant. He arranged to have his house constructed on the mesa, paying carpenters \$2.50 a day -- the going rate at the time -- and began the arduous task of clearing and draining the bottom land below the bluff. This land was a tangled mass of willow-choked, swampy peat bogs but once cleared it yielded excellent crops of celery, sugar beets, lima beans and chili peppers. Barley was grown on the mesa.

When the Newlands moved into their new home in the summer of 1898 the area was one of cattle ranches and a few scattered farms. The nearest town of any size was Santa Ana -- a full day's trip by horse and buggy. There was an obvious need for a townsite closer to the developing agricultural region in Western Orange County so Mr. Newland and other business men in the county formed a company for the purpose of answering this need. The West Coast Land and Water Company purchased 40 acres of beachfront land (today's Oldtown Huntington Beach) from Colonel Robert Northam and on August 5, 1901, formally inaugurated the new town. It was named Pacific City in the hope that it would become a populous and successful resort town emulating Atlantic City on the East Coast. In 1903 Mr. Newland and several other members of the company sold their holdings to a group of Los Angeles business men. These men prevailed upon Henry E. Huntington to extend his Pacific Electric Railway from Los Angeles to the nascent community and the first "Red Car" entered Pacific City on July 4, 1904. At that time the town's name was changed to Huntington Beach in honor of the railway's owner.

Although no longer holding a financial stake, the Newlands retained an abiding interest in the growth and improvement of the new community. They were progressive, visionary people who realized the value of a thorough education and constantly stressed this fact to their ten children (7 girls and 3 boys). In view of this it was natural that both the Newlands were instrumental in establishing the city's first grammar school and the first high school. Mary served for sixteen years on the primary school board while William served for eighteen years on the high school board. Mrs. Newland also founded the first PTA in 1908, was a charter member of the Women's Club, and in 1939 she was named "Woman of the Year" in recognition of her lengthy and devoted service to the community.

William Newland started the first bank in the city and the first newspaper. For twelve years he served on the Highway Commission which fought for and finally won state approval to extend Pacific Coast Highway from Long Beach to Dana Point and to construct a highway through Santa Ana Canyon.

As the soil of Newland Ranch yielded to the plow, many Indian artifacts were uncovered and this stimulated in Mrs. Newland an avid interest in Indian art. In particular she admired the beautiful hand-woven Indian baskets. These she began collecting on her many trips to Palm Springs which were made to visit one of her daughters who was in a tuberculosis sanitarium there. She purchased the baskets on the local Indian reservation and eventually amassed a large and valuable collection which is housed today at the Bowers Museum in Santa Ana.

After her husband died in 1933 Mrs. Newland took over the reins of Newland Ranch and continued a successful solo management until well into her eighties. She died in 1952 at age ninety-three while still residing in the stately white house on its windswept hill.

THE HOUSE AND THE RANCH

Newland Ranch was practically a self-contained unit, having vegetable gardens, orchards, berry bushes, milk cows, chickens, turkeys, goats, horses, and even pet peacocks. Originally there were a number of out-buildings such as barns, stables, corrals, and bunk houses for the ranch hands. During the first few years water was obtained from a natural spring near the corner of today's Beach Boulevard and Adams Avenue. Later Mr. Newland drilled a well in the backyard and built the water tower that is still there today. Lighting was by kerosene lamps and Mrs. Newland cooked for her family and the ranch hands (who numbered as high as fifty) on a wood-burning stove. Modern conveniences were added as they became available in the area.

The house is a Mid-west adaptation of the Victorian style and originally contained nine rooms. The sun room, where Mrs. Newland kept her Indian basket collection, and the sleeping porch upstairs were added in 1915. The breakfast room was made from part of the back porch in the early 1920's, bringing the room total to twelve as it stands today.

Prior to the existence of any hotels in the immediate area, visitors often stayed at Newland House. The guest bedroom was used by such luminaries as Henry E. Huntington, James Irvine, P. T. Barnum, and Mark Twain. On one occasion it was occupied by an Indian chief who traveled from Navajo country to assist Mrs. Newland in the cataloguing of her basket collection.

The most outstanding feature of Newland House is the unique second floor tower room with its magnificent wide-ranging view. This warm, cozy corner was originally Mr. Newland's office and later became an ideal sewing room.

The rest of the house includes kitchen and dining room which were the only rooms with heat, front parlor, master bedroom and adjoining nursery, the boy's bedroom and an upstairs playroom. The parlor was used only to entertain important guests or on special occasions. Such divergent events as an appendectomy, two weddings, and a funeral took place in this room.

Newland Ranch survived the devastating flood of 1916, the destructive earthquake of 1933, and the financial stresses of the Great Depression. Its long success and stability are a tribute to the man and woman who came to California cherishing a dream and with faith, hard work, and tenacity turned that dream into reality.

ARCHAEOLOGY

The high mesa on which Newland House rests was for thousands of years a favorite campground of the local Indians. In the 1930's the WPA (Workers Progress Administration) took part in an archaeological excavation. During these digs twenty-two wagon loads of Indian artifacts were removed from the mesa and then housed in Santa Ana. Also numerous artifacts, cog stones, shells and fish bones have been unearthed in more recent excavations. Some of these "finds" have been radio-

carbon dated as far back as 5000 B.C. The grounds are designated Orange County Archaeological Site No. 183.

RECENT HOUSE HISTORY

Following Mrs. Newland's death in 1952 the house was leased to Signal Oil Company. Signal rented it to various employees until 1972 at which time it was turned over to the city. For the next two years this once happy, bustling home stood vacant, silent and unattended, suffering heavily from vandalism and a nearly disastrous fire. In 1974 the Huntington Beach Historical Society received permission from the city to restore the house to its original condition and preserve it for future generations.

THE HUNTINGTON BEACH TIDELANDS CONTROVERSY

By

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Presented to Fulfill the

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Instructor — Dr. Charles Bell

THE HUNTINGTON BEACH TIDELANDS CONTROVERSY

INTRODUCTION

The controversial issue of who owns the tidelands within the corporate limits of the City of Huntington Beach has been hotly contested for over thirty years. The two contestants who loomed largest in the issue were the City of Huntington Beach, and the Standard Oil Company of California. Numerous times this issue was brought before the state legislature and the people, and on every occasion it ended to the disgruntlement of the City of Huntington Beach.

HYPOTHESES

My hypotheses is that public opinion, initiated by the citizens of the City of Huntington Beach, their elected representatives and other influential figures, was successful in forcing both the State of California and the Standard Oil Company of California to yield their positions concerning the allocation of tidelands rights to the City of Huntington Beach.

HISTORY

To thoroughly understand the problem, it is necessary to retreat to the early pioneering days of wildcat drilling in Huntington Beach. In the late 1920's, geologists, after thorough examinations, stated that the submerged lands off the shore of the city contained in excess of seven million barrels of oil that represented a wealth of hundreds of millions of dollars.

At the time of this discovery, Standard Oil had acquired land along the beach front and had set up operations for straight-down oil drilling. A wildcat group of three people, McCallen, McVicar and Rood, were indirectly responsible for bringing the tidelands issue to the public's attention. McVicar had invented the removable whipstock that enabled a person to slant drill instead of the standard straight-down drilling. This group of three men sent their pipe lines down, under the Standard Oil wells, and out into the ocean. Before they were discovered, they had succeeded in becoming quite wealthy.

Finally they were challenged by the Standard Oil Company over their right to drill beneath Standard's string of wells.¹ Oscar Lawler, chief counsel for Standard Oil contended that underwater trespass was similar to a burglar digging underground and coming up in the money vault of a bank.

The Huntington Beach News, who assumed the position of advocate of the independent operators, held that oil was a migratory mineral which in the case of the billion dollar tideland oil pool had been placed there not by Standard Oil, but by God.²

Gradually public opinion veered to the side of the independent and in the course of time the Standard Oil Company not only yielded gracefully, but made business friends and associates of the independents they had formerly opposed.

¹ Personal interview with James Farquhar, editor of Huntington Beach News.

² Huntington Beach News — November 8, 1962, page 10.

Public opinion had become so strong that in early 1931, the Huntington Beach City Council sent a request to the state legislature to initiate a bill that would give Huntington Beach its tidelands rights. Huntington Beach was one of very few cities that was denied this privilege.

Thus, Assembly Bill No. 4 was drafted that would, if approved, grant to the City of Huntington Beach all the right, ² title and interest of the State of California, held by said state by virtue of its sovereignty, in and to all tidelands and submerged lands, whether filled or unfilled, situated below the line of mean high tide of the Pacific Ocean, within the present boundaries of said city or of any harbor, bay or inlet within said boundaries, to be forever held by said city, upon the following conditions: ³

- (a) the lands to be granted shall be used by the city for the promotion of commerce, navigation and fishery, and may not be alienated from the city to any private individual, firm or corporation; except that the City may grant a franchise or a lease not to exceed thirty years for the express purpose of promoting commerce, navigation and fishery.
- (b) the tidelands and submerged lands shall be improved without cost to the state, and any harbors constructed thereon shall remain a public harbor for all purposes of commerce and navigation.
- (c) that if a franchise, permit or lease is granted by the city, 50% of the income derived therefrom shall be paid promptly by the city into the state treasury.

The Standard Oil Company protested against the acquisition by the City of Huntington Beach of the tidelands adjoining their valuable holdings. James S. Lawshe, manager of the Huntington Beach Company, of which Standard Oil is the holding company, called attention to the fact that they paid 40% of the taxes of Huntington Beach. The loss of drilling the valuable tidelands would be a serious loss to the city, Standard Oil, and the Huntington Beach Company.

The Huntington Beach News retaliated by saying the profit which Standard Oil stood to lose was not rightfully theirs to begin with, and the 40% taxes paid to the city is only small compensation for the damage wrought to what nature intended should be one of the most beautiful spots on the shores of the Pacific.

The Hearst press came to the defense of Standard Oil by depicting through editorials and cartoons the despoilation of the beaches if off-shore drilling were allowed. According to the Huntington Beach News, Standard Oil's opposition was not based on any desire to preserve the beauty of the beaches, but to prevent any possibility of encroachment by tideland drilling upon their own oil revenue.

On April 7, 1931, the Assembly voted 66-0 to grant Huntington Beach its tidelands rights. On May 12, 1931, the State Senate voted 29-0 to sustain the decision of the Assembly. ⁴For all intents and purposes, it appeared a certainty that the bill would become a reality. All that was necessary was the signature of the Governor to effectuate the bill.

3 Transcript of Assembly Bill No. 4 as introduced by Mr. Craig on January 8, 1931.

A lobbyist for the Standard Oil Company made the threat, following the passage of the tideland grant to Huntington Beach, that he would see to it that Governor Rolph vetoed the bill.⁵ It seemed apparent that if Governor Rolph did veto the bill, after unanimous approval by the state legislature, he would be acting solely in the interest of the Standard Oil Company and for the protection of their financial interests.

But, if he signed the bill, he would be placing responsibility and control of tidelands leasing solely up to the people of Huntington Beach. The city could then do as it pleased. If it elected to lease the tidelands, the bill provided that one half of any royalty derived should go to the state, and the other one half to the city. In any event the city would own its tidelands and have jurisdiction and control that had been denied it for the past twenty years.

Governor Rolph had until June 19, 1931, in which to sign the bill. Failure to do so in the time prescribed would result in a "pocket veto." The bill would be killed and could not be resurrected for two years.

As the deadline drew near, there was much speculation in political circles all over the state concerning the astonishing hold the Standard Oil Company had in persuading the Governor to even delay signing a measure passed by an overwhelming majority in the legislature. Governor Rolph found himself between two lines of fire on the question of the tidelands bill. Phil Stanton, his Orange County advisor, had urged him to weigh with due consideration the wishes of Orange County friends of the measure.

The powerful Standard Oil Company on the other hand had brought all the pressure at their command upon the Governor to protect their marbles and to see that the community from which they took them did not get any of them back.⁶

The Governor decided to placate both sides, and hit upon the expediency of stalling the issue, by announcing a public hearing of the matter on June 17, 1931. The results of the meeting were so discouraging that Mayor E. G. Conrad of Huntington Beach issued a statement to Governor Rolph expressing his dissatisfaction with the manner in which the hearing was held, and the inconclusive results attained.

The meeting was attended by over fifty leading citizens of Orange County, including mayors, councilmen, secretaries and presidents of chambers of commerce from practically every city and community in Orange County. Also in attendance were the Supervisors of Orange County, Assemblymen and a State Senator. All of them were there to ask the Governor to sign the bill. But, due to the method of handling the meeting, they had no opportunity to be heard.⁷

6 Huntington Beach News — June 11, 1931, Page 1

7 Huntington Beach News — June 17, 1931, Page 1



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